The Centre Reporter.

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A BLIZZARD STRIKES US.

SEVERE COLD WEATHER THE PAST WEEK.

Heavy Snows and Mercury Below Zero Causes Great Distress for Nearly a Week.—The Storm General.

A storm and cold wave struck this section on Wednesday of last week, and until the following Wednesday morning there was no appreciable rise in temperature, and the cold was intense.

Last Thursday morning the thermometer dropped to 11 below zero. All through the day the mercury did not rise above 3 below zero, and during the afternoon again began to fall. By dark it was down to 10 and still falling and on Friday morning at six it was 19 below zero—a temperature which was far below that which could be recalled by our oldest residents. The cold was intense and was made more severe by a brisk wind blowing, which drove the frigid air through every crack and nook. No one attempted to do anything but try keep warm. To venture outside was to invite frost-bitten hands, feet and faces. Only those compelled by necessity, braved the icy blasts, but there was no loitering and every one had a hustle on, about which there could be no doubt.

The trains Thursday and Friday did not attempt to run on schedule, and were from one to four hours late.

Saturday morning it moderated some and the thermometer was only down to 16 below zero. The cold was becoming accustomed to and this fall did not seem so severe. Sunday was another bitter day, but by night it moderated enough to let down a heavy blanket of snow on top of the one we had a week before.

From this snow fall every one expected trouble. These expectations were partly realized. The snow was blown everywhere, piling high along the fences and badly blocking up the roads. Monday afternoon and evening the storm was at its worst. A general tie-up similar to the one we had exactly four years ago was looked for, but this year's record did not quite equal that blizzard. The trains managed to get through with the aid of extra engines, but they were hours late. The railroad from Bellefonte to Montandon, which usually suffers most from weather of this sort, got through comparatively easy. However, there were no connections at either end of the line, and in consequence there was very little travel. The mails were delayed Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and since Monday morning until this morning there has been none from eastern or western sections.

The Pennsylvania railroad was clean knocked out between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and along all their lines there was no end of trouble. No trains were run on the main lines for almost two days, and all attempts at traffic were abandoned. Trains were stuck in drifts and others annulled.

The storm was general and covered all parts of the country.

The Terrible Losses of the Philippinos.

It is now known that the Philipino loss is fully 2500 killed, with wounded vastly in excess of that number, and thousands are held prisoners. All this has been achieved at the cost of 65 Americans killed and 257 wounded. There are two Americans missing and unaccounted for.

No fewer than twenty native villages have surrendered or been captured. Several have been destroyed because their houses harbored men, frequently disguised in female attire, who shot from windows and roof tops at the American troops.

Counterfeit $10.

Bankers throughout the country have been receiving a circular issued by the Treasury Department describing a new counterfeit $10 silver certificate that has just made its appearance. It is marked as one of the series of 1896, letter B, with a portrait of Hendricks, a small red scolloped seal, and forged signatures of Tillman, register, and Morgan, treasurer. The paper is of two pieces, with silk fibres between. The panel in which the word "Hendricks," under the portrait appears is rounded at the ends instead of being square, as it should be. The lettering is poor and uneven and the face of the bill is smaller than the genuine.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25 c. and 50c. per bottle.

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's third tour of the present season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman Palace cars Tuesday, February 21. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.-35; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

COLD NOTES.

Freeze, Blizzard and Blockade All Over.

The freeze, blizzard and snow blockade that set in night of 8th, and continued up to 14th. This was the fate of the entire country.

In parts of the northwest the thermometer was as low as 60 below zero. Down in Texas it was 10 below with five feet of snow on the level and many cattle frozen.

The greatest suffering was among the poor of the cities, who were short in food and fuel, many deaths by freezing, and persons with limbs frozen, are reported.

The cold was so intense that trains on railroads were ordered not run for the safety of the men and machinery.

In Centre county thermometers registered from 15 to 30 below zero, which is the lowest on record here.

The depth of snow that fell in this county from 7th to 14th, was from 12 to 15 inches, with about 10 inches of previous snows on the ground.

Sunday high winds set in which increased to a furious storm which raged until Tuesday morning causing big drifts on the public highways and railroads.

All trains running into this county were many hours late.

The troublesome Centre Hall cut, above the pic-nic ground, as usual, offered the most stubborn resistance to trains, but by hard work and butting the drifts, the engines conquered.

Fortunately, there were no deaths in this county, though there was much suffering among persons and animals.

Tuesday no freights were run on the L. & T., from a humane feeling of the officials for their crews.

A Noteworthy Departure.

Sixty Cents Worth of Entertainment for Only Five Cents.—It has been considered wonderful to publish a magazine for 10 cents containing as much reading matter as would be given in 50 columns of the average newspaper. But the Great "Philadelphia Sunday Press" comes to the front with the announcement that, beginning next Sunday, February 19, it will be so enlarged that each number will contain six times as much reading matter as any ten cent magazine. Just think of it! For five cents you can get "The Philadelphia Sunday Press" and find as much entertainment and instruction as if you spent 60 cents for magazines. Look out for next "Sunday's Press." It will be a wonder.

LATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The cold caused a rail to break on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad Monday afternoon, which wrecked a passenger train, one man was killed and nine injured.

Nearly all the roads running into Philadelphia had to abandon train service on account of snow and cold.

The Quay people are trying to buy two Democratic house members to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the McCarrell jury bill was postponed.

Fireman Drops 70 Feet from the Tender.

James McCready, a fireman, who with his wife and two children lived at Mahaffey, Clearfield county, met a frightful death at that place on Friday.

His engine was crossing the bridge over the West Branch, and he went out on the tender to get ready to take water at the tank at the end of the bridge, when he slipped and plunged headlong to the solid ice below, a distance of 70 feet, being almost instantly killed.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Van Valkenburg Says One is in Store for Senator Quay.

E. A. Van Valkenburg, who is in charge of the anti-Quay headquarters in Harrisburg, gave out a statement Monday in which he predicts that there is a "surprise party" in store for Senator Quay and his friends. Mr. Van Valkenburg says the McCarrell jury bill will continue to be the bone of contention during the week, and that it will never become a law until it is materially amended.

"It is admitted by Senator Quay's most intimate friends," he adds, "that he must win his fight this week or retire beaten and baffled from the contest. I doubt if he will have the good sense to retire yet, but I am certain that he will not win this week or any other week so long as the present legislature lives.

Hard on Chicken Thieves.

Judge Gaskill struck terror to the hearts of chicken thieves in the court of quarter sessions at Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday last, when he sentenced various members of a gang of chicken thieves to various terms in the penitentiary of that state. One culprit, the leader of the gang, got ten years, another eight years, another five years, two others three years each, one two years, and still another, who made a full confession, by which the whole gang was convicted, got six months in the county jail. The judge when imposing the sentence took occasion to say that he desired it to be understood that hereafter no clemency need be asked for this class of offenders, and in order to be doubly sure of having punishment meted out to the chicken roost visitors suspended sentence on one indictment in each case, so that in the event of any of the gang being released by the board of pardon, under a misapprehension or other cause, the court could thereupon resentence the prisoners under the remaining indictment. It is evident that Judge Gaskill proposes to rid his community of thieves. His action of course will be noticed by judges of other courts, and may prove a precedent for meteing out severe punishment to chicken thieves and other criminals in our own state and county.

Held for Robbing a Grave.

Andrew M. White, of Lincklaen, N. Y., who was captured near Williamsport, in a lumber camp, is wanted in Lake county, Mich., for grave robbing. Sheriff Colton, of Lake county, started home on 9th, with his prisoner. White, it is alleged, has procured a policy for $2000 insurance on his life, payable to H. B. White, his father. The prisoner, it is said, stated to the insurance company that he was "F. M. White," who is the prisoner's uncle, and who has been missing over 20 years. It is alleged that he robbed a grave in Bennett, Lake county, took the corpse to a near by log cabin, put his own clothes on it, and then decamped. Before leaving he wrote a letter to H. B. White, saying that he had just returned from the Klondike, and that he intended fishing and hunting in Lake county. After some weeks H. B. White went to Michigan, found the corpse, and claimed it as that of F. M. White, his brother. A coroner's jury said the corpse did not tally with the description given by White upon his arrival there, and declared the body was that of another person.

This is a Straight Tip.

Here is a straight tip from a newspaper called "Brains;" "There is but one way to advertise and that is hammer your name, your occupation, your business so thoroughly into the peoples heads that if they walk in their sleep they will constantly turn their steps towards your place of business. The home local paper is your friend. It helps to build up the community that supports you."

Is Never Discouraged.

The fact that it is useless to try to discourage the office seeker is attested by the following note recently received by Governor Stanley, of Kansas: "Dear Sir—I understand you said you was going to take a week off to tear up the big pile of letters asking you for jobs. If everything else is gone, I would like the job of tearing up the letters."

Try it When You are Mad.

The first time you get real mad and feel like swearing, stop and repeat the following in one breath: "See six sea sick sisters sicking six spitz dogs on six sicker cats! If the six still sicker cats swiftly seek safety on a slick sycamore, shall the six seasick sisters care a six pence that the six spitz and sicker cats are sickly?"

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY TO BE STRONGLY OPPOSED.

McKinley Threatens to Call an Extra Session Unless His Imperialism Bill is Passed.—Spain's Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Democratic Senators have not lessened their opposition to the Hull army bill, even a little bit, on account of Mr. McKinley's threats to call an extra session of the next Congress, if the bill is not passed by the Senate. They are perfectly willing that the present regular army of 63,000 men shall be continued for one year from next July, in order that we may have whatever troops there may be needed while we temporarily control the Philippines and Cuba, but they will go no further in helping Mr. McKinley push along the imperialistic program. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said very emphatically: "We do not intend to allow a large standing army to be permanently fastened upon this country," and Senator Cockrell said: "If the President will make the failure of the Hull bill to pass the Senate, an excuse for an extra session, he might just as well prepare his proclamation now. We do not fear an extra session. It would compel the Republicans to show their hand and outline their policy, which is now concealed." Nearly all of the Democratic Senators talk the same way, which makes it reasonably certain that the Army bill will not get through the Senate.

Senator Mason, who talked against the treaty, and then voted for it, may have been somewhat pricked by his conscience. At any rate he pricked some of his colleagues quite heavily, in a speech he made concerning their violation of an implied if not an actual agreement, that the various resolutions as to the Philippine policy of this government, should be voted upon after the treaty was disposed of. He then took the bit in his teeth and said that he intended to keep the floor until the Senate agreed to vote upon the McEnery resolution, which declares that this government intends to follow the same policy in the Philippines as in Cuba. His threat brought the Senate to time, and it was unanimously agreed to vote on the McEnery resolution Tuesday, although Senator Hawley afterwards tried to change that action.

Representative DeArmond, of Mo., made a strong anti-expansion speech, in which he said of the item appropriating $20,000,000 to pay Spain for the Philippines, which is in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: "If this $20,-000,000 is to be appropriated now, why ought not this House to fix the bounds and limits? Do you propose to take in these Philippine islands as part and parcel of this government, part and parcel of the territory of the U. S., to endure and to continue as long as we can hold them as part and parcel of it? If you do, say so. If you do not, say not. If you do not know, then why the hot haste for such legislation? Why the extraordinary demand for a very large army? Why the imperious spirit here and in the other end of the Capitol, which rejects all suggestion of amendment, while at the same time it proclaims that you know not whether your policy is to be temporary or permanent, that you know not whether you are to acquire this territory as a permanent acquisition or for a short time, yet wants the army permanently, wants an army of 100,000 men, wants the huge expenditures that are made directly and the huger expenditures that will follow in their wake, through the extravagance and recklessness and general demoralization which certainly must attend this kind of loose legislation. You want these things permanently, but what you will do with them, how long you will use them, oh, excuse you from saying anything about that!"

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, in a short speech denounced Mr. McKinley for commuting the sentence of Gen. Eagen to suspension for six years, under full pay. He said that Eagan had called Miles a liar for simply telling the truth, truth to which 50,000 private soldiers could testify—that the troops had been fed with rotten beef. And that Mr. McKinley's action really amounted to rewarding Eagan for attacking Miles.

Secretary Alger did not recommend the order for a Military Court of Inquiry to assemble in Washington on Wednesday of this week, to investigate the embalmed beef charges made by Gen. Miles, issued by Mr. McKinley, but he had to smile and appear to like it, because Mr. McKinley had been convinced by more level-headed advisers that it was the only thing left for him to do, if he hoped to escape being charged with guilty knowledge of embalmed beef sold to the government. Gen. Eagen is acting as Alger's right bower in preparing testimony to be produced before the Court of Inquiry in behalf of the beef contractors, which old-fashioned folk are inclined to regard as a scandal of itself, under the circumstances.

The statement of Representative Cannon that there wonid be a deficit of not less than $169,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year, if Congress did not economize in the Appropriations, while startling was not surprising to those who have been noting the Republican tendency to extravagance.

The abstract of the whitewash report of the War Investigating Committee, just given out, is not worth anybody's serious attention.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, has offered a resolution providing for the extension of the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, for his victories over the Filipinos in the last week.

In view of the record sent to the Senate, by the Navy Department, Secretary Long should tell why Schley was not court-martialed instead of promoted a few numbers under Sampson.

How the Great Railroad Lines Were Operated Under the Cold Blast.

Supt. Pitcairn, of the Pittsburg division, Penn'a R.R., says:

"This terrible cold snap caught the railroads wholly unprepared. Such was the case not only in Pittsburg, but all over the country. During the first day we fretted and fumed in the office, as it was a new experience to be completely prevented from caring for our big business as usual. With all this fretting and fuming, we got through the day only halt successfully, but expected to be better the next day. It kept growing colder, and as the reports of the experiences of the men began to come in, we simply had to quit. Reports from the offices of the other lines running into Union station were just as bad, and we decided it was useless to continue the regular service. We had plenty of business to handle, but it would have been poor policy to have continued. The trouble first began with the steam pipes. They appeared to simply turn into ice, with everything about them, and if for any reason a stop of a few minutes in any part of the machinery occurred, the whole equipment was tied up. To set it into working order meant breaking much of the machinery, and consequently heavy loss. The damage thus resulting, if we had continued, would have greatly crippled us for some time after the severe cold spell had passed. So to save the equipment, without loss, so as to be in good shape, when it was over, we decided to do nothing.

"The greatest injury, however, would have been to the men. Their suffering in the face of such cold would have been terrible, and no one could have gone through it without being more or less incapacitated for weeks afterward. This would have been just as detrimental to us as damaged equipment, if not more so. As the cold increased, every part of the service felt its effects, and the road was simply tied up tight. In all my experience, and I have been with the Pennsylvania railroad since it started, I have never known anything to equal this cold weather."—Pittsburg Times.

Liquor Licenses to be Stamped.

War will not even leave the saloon keeper alone, that is, providing he wishes to have his place licensed. Clerks of courts have been informed that every man who makes application for license will have to show his good faith by spending eighty-five cents for revenue stamps. A ten cent stamp must be affixed to the petition, a 25 cent one to the power of attorney and a 50 cent one to the bond, making 85 cents in all.

Clearfield Murder Case—Hart Guilty.

The trial of Hart, charged with the killing of Victor Corretti, at DuBois, April 26, 1896, closed on Saturday. The jury went out at 9 o'clock same night and came in at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon with a verdict of murder in the second degree. There was a long contest, as several jurors were favorable to a first-degree verdict. Hart received the verdict with stolid indifference. His attorneys made a motion for arrest of judgment.

Like Wormy Apples.

Boys who have formed the cigarette habit are like wormy apples—they drop long before harvest time. They rarely make failures in after life, because they have no life. The boy who begins cigarette smoking before his fifteenth year never enters the life of the world. When other boys are taking hold of the world's work he is concerned with the sexton and undertaker.

Snowslide Kills Twenty-four.

In a snowslide at Silver Plume, Colorado, Saturday last, 24 lives are believed to have been lost. The dead are Italian miners, with their families.

Eleven bodies have been recovered, only two of which have been identified.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

When Winter Goes.

I know dat Mister Winter
Will purty soon be gone,
Kase de rheumatism lef' me,
En de chills a-comin on.

Springtime en peaches—
Glory, hallelu!
W'en I cuts dat watermillion
I'll save de rind fer you!

You gwine, O Mister Winter,
Ez sho es you is bo'n,
Kase de chillun got de measels,
En de jandice comin' on!

Springtime en peaches—
Glory, hallelu!
W'en I cuts dat watermillion
I'll save de rind fer you!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Sleighing is good, and likely to continue for some time.

Persons fond of sleighing kept off the track during the icy snap.

Union county, last week, sported as cold a snap as old Centre. Both had record breakers.

Our esteemed townsman, Jared Kreamer, laid up of the grip, is able to be about again.

If the North pole is coming down this way, how will we get the arctic circle to put around it?

By consulting the weather report in another column you can learn what kind of zero weather Centre Hall had.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Feb. 19.: Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 7 p. m.

Persons hereaways who did not have thermometers, kept looking how the coal in the bins lowered to find how cold it was.

Wednesday there was a break in the intensely cold weather of the previous six days and mercury at early morning registered 1 below zero.

One of the Pittsburg dailies says that during last week's away-down-below-zero weather, the hotel guests in that city went to bed before dark to keep warm.

Two large sled loads of State College prep's were at Runkel's hotel a few evenings ago, where they partook of a royal supper and spent a pleasureable time.

We have no account of any persons freezing to death in this county during this arctic snap. Frozen ears, noses, cheeks and feet, are heard of from many localities.

During the revival services that have been going on in the Philipsburg M. E. church for some weeks, about eighty persons have professed faith in Christ, says the Ledger.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Burns Crider, of Bellefonte, last week. The parents are deaf mutes but the child seems to possess all the faculties common to infants.

The only woman notary public is a citizen of Millheim, Mrs. J. D. Bumiller, having been commissioned by Gov. Stone to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband.

The Millheim Journal has passed into the hands of Messrs. Hosterman & Raines, practical printers, who will endeavor to make it interesting and are gentlemen well recommended. Success to the new firm.

Pastor Z. A. Yearick, of the Lewisburg Reformed church, formerly pastor of the Aaronsburg Reformed congregation, has tendered his resignation to accept a call from the Trinity Reformed church, Shenandoah.

The Lewisburg nail works have been purchased by the Godcharles company of Milton. The works have been idle for some time. The building, machinery, engines and boilers, will be removed to Milton to be used in the reconstruction and rebuilding of the mill burned two months ago.

It is said that Potter county has the queerest public school in the state. Only four pupils attend; they are members of the same family and the mother is the teacher. School is held in a township schoolhouse in the regular way and the teacher is paid by the school district.

The "Lewisburg Journal," appeared in a new dress last week, printed upon a new Coltrell power press. The "Journal" has built up wonderfully under its new proprietor, W. L. Kurtz, formerly of this place, employing as many as 8 and 9 hands eighteen hours a day. The office is one of the best equipped in the central part of this state.

Luzerne county has established a precedent which should be followed by every county in the State. The Commissioners made application to the grand jury for authority to permanently improve at the cost of the county, five miles of public road, and the grand jury has approved the application. This is thought to be the first instance in Pennsylvania where the county engaged in public road building.

THE NEWS.

The U. S. Senate, on motion of Senator Martin, of Virginia, non-concurred in the House bill for a public building at Newport News, Va., to cost $75,000, and asked for a committee of conference. Senator Martin hopes to get the amount increased to $100,000.

Constructor Bowles, in charge at the New York navy yard, has reported to the Navy Department that the cost of repairing the damages inflicted by the guns of the Spanish ships at Santiago was $1,303 in the case of the Brooklyn and $4,993 for the Iowa.

A Maysville, Ky., special to the Times-Star states there was an earthquake with pronounced vibrations there.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President "to transfer Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson from the construction corps to the line of the United States Navy and to promote him to such position therein as, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he may determine."

Managers of Ishpeming, Mich., mine have decided that their workmen shall have an increase in wages March 1. It is stated that the raise will amount to at least 10 per cent.

A span of the high bridge over the Mississippi River at Muscatine, Iowa, fell owing to contraction due to the cold. Patrick Curry was injured and four horses were killed.

A. Meyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, jumped from a third-story window of the Cannon Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Nearly every bone in his body was broken, and he died in a few hours. Meyer is said to be a merchant in Cleveland, and his affairs were recently put in the hands of an assignee.

The factory of T. B. Rice, manufacturer of packing boxes, located at Mifflin street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000; partially insured.

The American Missionary Association has just made public its fifty-second annual report. A summary of receipts show a grand total of $396,171. Of this amount the State of Massachusetts gave the largest sum, $96,230, with the State of Connecticut second, with $65,112.

Maurice E. Fagen, aged 55 years, formerly a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, but lately of Collingwood, N. J., committed suicide in Laurel Hill Cemetery by shooting himself through the head.

A petition has been sent to the United States Senate signed by 24 prominent men of this country, including ex-President Cleveland, protesting against the ratification of the peace treaty without modification of its terms.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who was convicted of poisoning Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., by sending her poison candy through the mails, was sentenced to life imprisonment in California.

The United States transport Roumanian has sailed for Porto Rico and Cuba to bring back the bodies of dead soldiers.

TO SOUTHERN FARMERS.

Secretary Wilson Advises Them to Improve Land and Diversify Crops.

Vicksburg, Miss., (Special.)—The State Farmers' Institute held three sessions here. The principal speakers were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau. Secretary Wilson's subject was "The Department of Agriculture," and Professor Moore explained the relations of the weather bureau to the farmers. The Secretary said in part:

"I earnestly advise the Southern farmer to turn his attention to industries that will make his land a little better every year instead of making it a little poorer. The nearer the farmer can get to independence of other farmers the better for him.

"In these days we cannot, of course, become independent of the factory and weave our cloth, knit our socks, and all that; but there is no reason why the South should not produce all the grain it needs and have money crops, too.

"The time has come when the intelligent management of the farm promises as well as any other vocation in life. It will beat politics and be a neck ahead of the professions when all things are considered. Intelligent management of the farm comprehends the training of your labor to do what is most profitable to you and what will add most to the comfort of the worker.

"Your laborers can be taught to milk cows and care for them, grow the crops they require, feed the calves and run the separator, churn and butter worker, pack the butter and market it, make cheese under your supervision, care for sheep and lambs, shear them in season and become as expert along these lines as they now are with cotton.

"This diversification of farm work will bring money to the States from consumers in our large cities. It will create a demand for farm literature and become an educative process that will lead along over pleasant paths to more productive fields, better farm conveniences, more comfortable houses and higher ideals of life."

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

J. C. Wilborn, of South Carolina, Chosen President.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has completed a two days' session here during which many questions of interest have been discussed.

The convention adopted a platform reaffirming the demands made at former gatherings and also made a plea for extension of the rural free delivery postal service. Officers were elected as follows:

President—J. C. Wilborn, of Old Point, South Carolina.

Vice-President—J. J. Miller, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. B. Welch, Victory, N. Y.

Executive Committee—John Breiney, Junction, W. Va.; C. W. Cravit, Mandana, N. Y.; D. P. Duncan, Columbia, S. C., and W. A. Gardner, Andrews Settlement, Pa.

FIELD OF LABOR.

New York has 4,000 drug clerks.

Russia announces glass skates.

South Dakota has 200 creameries.

Brooklyn hasn't a morning paper.

Havana contains one soap factory.

New York unionists talk of forming a labor political party.

New York has a Church Association for the advancement of labor.

The next convention of the Bricklayers' Union will be held in Rochester.

The initiation fee of the New York Gold Beaters' Union has been reduced to $1.

A bill before the New York Legislature requires barbers to pass an examination.

The draft of a measure providing for the taxation of churches that rent their auditoriums for entertainments is now in the hands of the District of Columbia Commissioners and will soon be presented to Congress.

Assemblyman O'Connell has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature requiring employers to maintain a repository for mechanics' tools or be liable for their value if lost from place of employment.

ASKS FOR PEACE.

Aguinaldo Begs Otis for Cessation of Hostilities.

GENERAL REFUSES.

Many of the Natives are Tired of War—Filipinos Returning to the Villages—Admirable Disposition of Troops in Manila Prevented an Uprising in the City.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department received the following dispatch from Manila:

"Situation rapidly improving. Reconnoissance to south several miles to Lagunade Bay, to southeast eight miles, driving straggling insurgent troops in various directions, encountering no decided opposition; army disintegrated and natives returning to villages displaying white flag.

"Near Caloocan, six miles north, enemy made a stand behind entrenchments; charged by Kansas troops, led by Colonel Funston. Close encounter, resulting in rout of the enemy, with heavy loss. Loss to Kansas—Lieutenant Alford killed, six men wounded.

"On the 4th Aguinaldo issued flying proclamation charging Americans with initiative and declared war. Sunday, issued another, calling all to resist foreign invasion. His influence throughout this section destroyed. Now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference. Have declined to answer.

"Insurgent expectation of rising in city on night of 4th unrealized. Provost marshal general, with admirable disposition of troops, defeated every attempt. City quiet; business resumed; natives respectful and cheerful; fighting qualities of American troops a revelation to all inhabitants.

"OTIS."

Thanks from Dewey and Otis.

The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey, in acknowledgment of Secretary Long's congratulatory message:

"Manila.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"The commander-in-chief, officers and men thank the President and the Secretary of the Navy for their congratulations.

"DEWEY."

Secretary Alger received the following cablegram from General Otis, in reply to his message of congratulation:

"Manila.—Sincere thanks for congratulations. All credit due to hearty response of troops to orders of officers. OTIS."

OTIS FREE TO ACT.

He Will be Permitted to Use His Own Judgment.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—There was an almost complete release of the tension under which the rapid occurrence of events in the Philippines has held the officials of the Administration since the first startling news from Manila Saturday night. This was brought about through the receipt of a bulletin from General Otis summing up the latest results of the fighting he has had with the natives. The statement that Aguinaldo's influence had been destroyed, and that the Filipino leader was seeking for a cessation of hostilities and for a conference, was most acceptable, and was interpreted as an admission that he had realized his terrible mistake.

It is entirely improbable that he will be able to restore anything like the status quo, or to obtain anything like the same terms as were possible last week. No one here now knows just what General Otis intends to impose in the way of terms.

Secretary Alger repeated his statement that he had given the General no instructions since the battle, and saw no reason for giving any. He realized, he said, that General Otis being on the ground and having proved his fitness, was in better position to deal with the situation than any one in Washington. Should the General ask permission therefore to do anything, he would be granted permission immediately. "Should he ask for instructions on any point," said Secretary Alger, "he will be told to exercise his own discretion."

In this view of the case it will be seen that no one here can tell at present how Otis will act toward Aguinaldo's application. But the opinion is expressed by men here who know General Otis' experience with the Indians, that he will make the laying down of arms the condition of dealing with the insurgents at all, and if that condition is met, of course it will mean a speedier termination of the rebellion.

They Feared Wildman.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—A dispatch from Hongkong says that the purpose of the suit recently brought there by the Filipino committee against the United States Consul, Rounsevelle Wildman, to recover the sum of $47,000, which the Filipinos claim was deposited with him as treasurer of their independence fund last June, was to prevent his appointment upon the special committee to inquire into the needs and wishes of the Filipinos, as the committee feared that his knowledge might be damaging.

Blames the Americans.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Filipino Junta here has received a telegram from Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, "deploring the hostilities, which have had the effect of securing the ratification of the peace treaty.

Agoncillo also says he believes the outbreak was provoked by the Americans in order to insure the ratification of the treaty, and declares that the Filipinos, "far from being the aggressors, were taken by surprise and were unprepared."

Sending Spaniards Home.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The repatriation of the Spanish troops in the Philippines is now being prosecuted with energy. General Otis has notified the Department that he had in Manila recently 5,600 prisoners to return to Spain.

Of these 2,000 have already been shipped, and of the remaining 3,600 he proposes to ship 120 officers and 1,800 men on two of the Spanish transportation company's steamers now at Manila.

Bank for Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special.)—A representative of J. M. Ceballos & Co., and Muller, Schall & Co., of New York, has filed an application with Governor-General Henry for permission to establish an American bank here.

Will Not Ship Coin to Spain.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—It is stated at the Treasury Department that no conclusion has yet been reached as to the method of paying to Spain the $20,000,000 called for by the treaty of peace. It is altogether improbable this government will ship gold coin, as it would unnecessarily involve great risk and heavy expense.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

The Fighting Occurred to the Northward and Eastward of Manila.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Members of the Filipino Junta who are in this city were shown dispatches from Manila and readily gave a description of the location of the places where the fighting occurred.

Dr. Juan Luna, a member of the Junta, said that the places named in the dispatch lie to the north and east of Manila and that the native army in that quarter is small; a much larger force, he says, is encamped to the south of the city in the direction of Malate.

The American outposts are the ones formerly occupied by the Spaniards on the outskirts of the city, while those held by the natives are about half a mile away to the north and east.

The distance between the extreme points of the fighting is six miles. Calvocan is the most northerly of the Filipino outposts. This is the town spoken of in the Manila dispatch as having been bombarded by the Charleston and Concord. Dr. Luna said it was impossible for the American shells to have done any damage there, as the place is protected from the bay by a range of hills. The American ships, he said, could not take up a position close to the shore owing to shallow water in that vicinity.

Balik-Balik, where the natives had two field pieces, lies to the east of Calvocan and much nearer to the American lines.

KENTUCKY MARSHAL SLAIN.

Three Men Send Rifle Bullets Into Him From Behind a House.

Hazard, Ky., (Special.)—At the little hamlet of Donkey, three miles from Pound Gap on the Kentucky border, Edward Hall, a Deputy United States Marshal, was shot three times and killed while hauling wood along the public road, a few yards from his home. The shots were fired from the rear end of a house, taking effect in Hall's body. Hall ran about 100 yards down the road and fell dead. It is believed that three persons fired the shots from rifles.

Hall shortly before his death, being suspicious, advised John Fulton, a deputy marshal and his right-hand friend, to go into a certain house and watch the people there. Fulton returned, telling Hall that trouble was coming and to keep a sharp lookout. Hall's friends swear vengeance upon his slayers.

GIRL SHOOTS A POLICEMAN.

A New Orleans Provenzano Defends Her Mother.

New Orleans, La., (Special.)—Joseph Phillips, a policeman, was shot and mortally wounded by a young girl of 18, Mary Provenzano. Miss Provenzano is of a family which attained considerable notoriety in New Orleans some years ago, as the feud between the two Italian families, the Matranga and Provenzanos, in which a number of lives were lost, led to the interference of the police.

It was in this affair that Chief of Police Hennessy lost his life, which was followed by the lynching of the Italian prisoners in the parish prison. Phillips boarded with the Provenzanos. He came home Friday drunk and became abusive. When the elder Mrs. Provenzano protested he promptly knocked her down, and, pulling out his pistol, waved it in the air and threatened the whole household. The younger girl, Mary, rushed at the officer, wrenched the pistol from him, and, turning it on him, fired twice, inflicting mortal wounds.

REMEMBERING THE MAINE.

New Battle-ship Keel to be Laid on Anniversary of Explosion.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—The keel of the new battle-ship Maine, the contract for the construction of which was a few months ago awarded to the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, will in all probability be laid on February 15, the anniversary of the explosion in Havana harbor. The Messrs. Cramp have been in receipt of many requests to "remember the Maine" by laying the keel of her namesake on the anniversary of the Havana harbor tragedy.

The Cramps furthermore announce that efforts will be pushed in every manner possible to have the new battle-ship ready to be launched on February 15, 1900, the second anniversary of the Maine disaster.

CABINET OFFICER REMOVED.

Gen. Henry Calls for the Resignation of His Secretary of the Interior.

San Juan de Porto Rico, (By Cable.)—Owing to the general dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Department of the Interior by Dr. Carbonell, the Secretary of the department, Maj. Gen. Henry has called for his resignation, which has been tendered and accepted.

The affairs of the department have been temporarily intrusted to other officials, members of the military administration and of the colonial cabinet. There will be no appointment of a successor to Dr. Carbonell for several days, but the names of Senores Felipe Cuevas, of Mayaguez, and Herminio Diaz and Julio Larrinaga, of San Juan, are urged upon the Governor, who favors Senor Cuevas.

CYCLONE DOWN IN ALABAMA.

Houses and Railroad Cars Demolished, but no one Killed.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special.)—A heavy hailstorm raged at Morris, in the upper part of this county. This seemed to start a cyclone and a path 300 yards wide was mowed for several miles. Trees, telegraph poles, houses, railroad cars and fences were blown down. Several people are reported injured, but, as far as known here, no one was killed.

At Dale, a stone quarry camp, twelve houses and a building commissary were leveled. Several people were badly injured. Railroad cars were blown off the track, and some of them propelled a mile away.

One mile above Village Springs the cyclone blew down Lige Bowden's house, seriously injuring him and slightly injuring his family. The storm seemed to break against a mountain at this point and was dissipated.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paris police have arrested a former lieutenant of infantry named Durand, whom they charge with revealing military secrets to a foreign government.

American capital is seeking more extensive investments in Mexico.

A mass-meeting in London, attended by 9,000 persons, sent a telegram to the Queen asking that steps be taken to suppress ritualistic tendencies in the Church of England.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to abolish the ministry of the colonies.

It is reported in London that France is negotiating with French and British financiers for a loan of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The Canadian Grand Trunk Railway and its telegraph operators have accepted an award of arbitrators which will increase the pay of about five hundred men.

COURT FOR MILES.

Army Beef Charges to Be Investigated.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Generals Wade and Davis and Colonel Gillespie Constitute the Court Which Will Determine Whether General Miles' Charges Are Substantiated By The Facts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special.)—The President has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into charges regarding the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain, as well as other matters involved in the criticisms made by General Miles of the administration of the War Department. The court will consist of Major-Gen. J. F. Wade, Brig-Gen. George D. Davis, U. S. V., and Col. G. L. Gillespie, corps of engineers, now stationed in New York.

Order For the Court.

The order for the court of inquiry is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Feb. 9, 1899.

Special Orders No. ——.

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 9, 1899.

In accordance with the instructions of the President of February 3, 1899, a court of inquiry, to consist of the following-named officers, is hereby appointed to meet in this city on February 15, 1899:

Detail for the Court—Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Davis, U. S. V.; Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. George B. Davis, deputy judge-advocate-general U. S. A., recorder.

The court is hereby directed to investigate certain allegations of the major-general commanding the army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the subsistence department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to its findings of fact, the court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations as to further proceedings as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry.

The officers named will repair to this city for the purpose herein indicated, and upon the adjournment of the court will return to their proper stations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

B. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

Officers to Conduct Inquiry.

Soon after receiving the order from the President as to the convening of this court Adjutant-General Corbin took immediate steps for its execution, notifying each of the members of the court by telegraph of his appointment and instructed all to be in Washington on or before the date fixed for the meeting of the court.

General Wade, who is the president of the court, was a member of the court-martial which tried Commissary-General Eagan. He was president of the Cuban evacuation commission, and is at present commander of the Department of Dakota.

General Davis is lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Regular Infantry, and as brigadier-general of volunteers is now in command of the military department of Pinar Del Rio, Cuba.

Colonel Gillespie is one of the most distinguished officers of the engineer corps and for some time has been in charge of river and harbor works in the vicinity of New York city.

Col. George B. Davis, recorder of the court, served as judge-advocate of the Eagan court-martial and is professor of law at West Point.

This court of inquiry, it is said by persons versed in military jurisprudence, will be directed in its investigations against a state of affairs and not against a person, for although General Miles is named as the author of certain allegations in the formal order, it is these allegations, and not General Miles that is the subject of inquiry. The only regulation in the army manual bearing on courts of inquiry provides that they may be appointed to inquire into allegations against, or the conduct of, an officer or an enlisted man, but nothing is said about an inquiry into a state of things.

No Reflection on Commission.

It is not regarded as any reflection upon the war commission that another tribunal is now to undertake the investigation of a subject that was inquired into by that commission. The fact is that the commission had no legal power in its proceedings and its findings have no legal weight. It was intended to satisfy the President himself and the American public concerning the conduct of the War Department, and the quality of the food supply was only an incidental branch of the investigation. On the other hand, the court of inquiry has as much power legally to get at the exact truth as can be conferred by the Executive and can initiate proceedings which will lead to the punishment of any persons guilty of wrongdoings in connection with the subject which it is specially charged to investigate.

CHINESE REBELS VICTORIOUS.

They Defeat Japanese Troops in a Hand-to-Hand Fight.

Vancouver, B. C., (By Cable.)—The steamer Empress of Japan, which has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings a report that Chinese rebels recently raided Kuei-Fu.

About the middle of January a battle occurred between the Chinese insurgents and the Japanese troops at Taipehfu. The engagement resulted in a victory for the rebels, who, after succeeding by their flank movements in dodging the Japanese fire and coming to close quarters, fought hand-to-hand for three hours. Hundreds were cut down, and when the Japanese were finally beaten back they left between 350 and 400 dead on the field. The rebel loss did not reach 100.

Advancing after their victory, the rebels captured Tsu Lan, about seven or eight miles from Lopeh. The inhabitants were terrorized, and there was a rush to Amoya for safety.

Several hundred children under the care of Roman Catholics were seized and drowned.

4,000 WORDS A MINUTE.

New Company Formed to Revolutionize the Telegraph Business.

Cleveland, Ohio, (Special.)—The Crehore-Squire Company, of this city, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to conduct a telegraph business.

SLAUGHTERED NATIVES.

Their Killed in the Engagement Reported To Be Up In the Thousands.

A cablegram from Manila states that careful estimates place the Filipino losses in the fighting there at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 prisoners.

The Filipinos have been driven back ten miles.

General Otis' official report shows that 34 Americans were killed, 41 were wounded and two were missing. Besides these two were wounded on the monitor Monadnock, making a total of 43 who received wounds.

Col. William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee, died of apoplexy while leading his men on the firing line.

A cablegram received in Washington from Admiral Dewey caused naval officers to believe that there had been a renewal of the fighting. The admiral, under date of Monday, cabled that the "insurgents have attacked Manila." Secretary Alger is of the opinion that this dispatch was delayed and that it referred to the fighting of Saturday and Sunday.

The Filipino junta at Hong Kong alleges that the fighting at Manila was only an "outpost skirmish" intended to influence action on the peace treaty.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila:

"The immediate cause of the attack was the advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost, on the northeastern limits of the city. When ordered to halt they refused and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from Blockhouse 7, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska Regiment, which was encamped.

"The fighting soon spread on both sides until firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack evidently hurriedly planned.

"Firing continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation of from half an hour to an hour at a time.

At daybreak the warships Charleston and Baltimore began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock, on the southern side, the insurgent positions having been previously accurately located.

The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 206. Few Americans were killed. The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advanced positions and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Mesa and Lomin.

The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieutenant Charles Hogan and Sergeant Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded, and the latter slightly. Lieutenant-Colonel Colson was attacked by a native with a sword while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver. A sharpshooter within the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the Second reserve Hospital. Col. William C. Smith died of apoplexy. Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig River and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made:

The two engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected, and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency.

Fire slackened at noon Sunday, the enemy being apparently demoralized.

Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than 100 wounded Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals.

MANGLED UNDER TRAIN WHEELS.

Horrible Death of Two Women Driving Across Railroad Tracks.

Rochester, N. Y., (Special.)—While Mrs. Philip Synder and a lady friend were driving across the West shore tracks at Bergen a fast train crashed into their carriage, smashing it and instantly killing the two women.

Mrs. Snyder was horribly mangled, and pieces of human flesh were found along the tracks a considerable distance from the wreck. The body of Mrs. Snyder's friend was picked up about 300 feet away, and was apparently struck first and hurled into the air and fell outside the tracks.

MANIAC WIELDS HIS KNIFE.

Stabs Brother Four Times and Then Attacks Father and Mother.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—In a midnight struggle with his maniac brother James, Anton Pichen, a farmer living near Cary, Ill., was stabbed eight times. In a subsequent battle a few hours later, the madman attacked his aged mother and father, who, because of their advanced age, may not recover from the injuries inflicted. James Pichen was taken to Elgin and put in the asylum.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Prince of Wales is fond of candy, but the Princess dotes on apples.

Thomas F. Pendel, a White House guard, has been on duty for 34 years.

J. Eads How, of St. Louis, heir to $1,000,000, is leading a life of voluntary poverty in that city.

Queen Victoria, in spite of the fact that she has had to bear more than her share of troubles, has only fainted four times in her life.

Aguinaldo, head of the Philippine insurgents, is said to be a born leader. He takes the initiative in everything, never consulting anyone.

Judge Ross, the new Senator from Vermont, paid his way through Dartmouth College by teaching for several years previous in the roadside schools among the Green Mountains.

George Manville Fenn, the novelist, now one of the busiest literary men, started his career as a compositor in a small printing office in Shoe lane.

Professor Gardner, one of the instructors at Groton School, Groton, Conn., has presented the school with $75,000, to be used for building a new chapel.

Verdi intimates that the four sacred compositions that he made known about six months ago contained the last that he felt was within him to compose.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has conferred the Order of Vasa on August Peterson, of Washington, in recognition of his services in founding colonies of his countrymen in America.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts

INSANE BADLY HOUSED.

Deplorable Condition of Affairs Shown by Report of the Board of Trustees in the Hospital at Harrisburg—Young Woman Ends Her Life Without Known Motive—Sledding Mishap on Steep Hill.

The report of the State Insane Hospital, near Harrisburg, has just been made public and shows a lamentable condition of affairs caused by overcrowding. The Board of Trustees announce that thus far not a penny of the $150,000 appropriated by the previous Legislature for additional buildings, conditioned to such time as there would be sufficient money in the State Treasury, has been received, and that, therefore, ground could not be broken for these long-needed structures. The trustees further say in their report: "The present Board of Trustees request State aid during 1899 and 1900 for the following purpose: To build a chapel, the want of which is keenly felt both as a place of worship and room in which to entertain the patients. To build two nurses' homes, one for the male and another for the female attendants. At present they have no place wherein to seek rest from the strain of their arduous duties. Their sleeping quarters are immediately in the wards with the patients, where, by reason of the crowded condition, four and five are compelled to occupy a single room, thus allowing them no privacy nor moment's freedom from their surroundings, except such as they can get out doors when off duty, and that not always possible by reason of the weather; to build kitchens that will be properly arranged for distributing the food to the various dining halls connected with the wards. The present kitchen, answering for all, is removed at a considerable distance from all the wards, necessitating carrying the food through long corridors and in many instances through the length of the wards to reach the dining halls, thereby causing the food to grow cold, despite every effort to keep it warm, and this is another consequence of the miserable and antiquated buildings made to do service when long past their day of usefulness. To make these improvements we ask the following State aid: Chapel, $30,000; two nurses' homes, $60,000; kitchens, $30,000; additional land, $15,000. The additional land it is desired to purchase adjoins our property, which the board deem it the part of wisdom and foresight to acquire now, when it can be gotten at a reasonable figure, and which will add greatly to the support of the institution."

Phoenixville Silk Mill.

The big Phoenixville silk mill, just completed, began work with about 25 operators, who have all been taught silk ribbon making in the textile school started here some months ago. The mill has a capacity of 400 to 500 operatives, and employment will be given to additional hands from time to time. The mill, one of the finest in the State, was built by Messrs. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., Paterson, N. J., in co-operation with the Phoenixville Industrial Association, at a cost, including machinery, of $200,000. The mill will manufacture silk ribbons.

Will Rebuild Nail Works.

The F. A. Godcharles Nail Works Company has concluded to rebuild its plant recently destroyed by fire at Milton. It is one of the largest nail factories in Central Pennsylvania. The Borough Council has agreed to exempt the company from local taxes for the term of five years. The majority of the men who were thrown out of work by the disaster have been given steady employment ever since at the Watsontown Nail Factory. The Lewisburg Nail Works have been purchased and will be added to the plant.

Hanged Herself In Shed.

Miss Elizabeth D. Sahm, the 18-year-old daughter of Aaron G. Sahm, a farmer residing near Hamaker's Mill, in Manheim Township, committed suicide by hanging herself in her father's carriage house. No motive for the act can be found. She had not been in ill-health or depressed spirits. She left home in the morning, ostensibly to visit a neighbor, but went immediately to the wagon shed and hanged herself, her body not being found until late in the afternoon.

Child Burned to Death.

Helen, the 3-year-old daughter of Jacob Winner, who resides in Morgan Valley, near Jersey Shore, was fatally burned. She was engaged in playing near a stove and her clothing caught fire. Her mother, who was in the room at the time, rushed to her assistance, but the child was so thoroughly enveloped in flames that her efforts were fruitless.

Coasted to His Death.

Shirley Andrews, aged 22, of Grandville Centre, died at the hospital at Williamsport from injuries received while coasting. The young man, with a number of companions, was going down a steep hill when they lost control of the sled and ran into a fence. Andrews' leg was broken and he received internal injuries.

Found Silver in Lycoming.

The residents of Anthony Township are wildly excited over an alleged discovery of silver ore on the farm of G. H. Paulhamus. Prospectors have been at work there, and they claim to have struck a vein of rich silver ore 100 rods in length and 300 feet wide.

Fatal Fall on the Ice.

Vincent O'Hara, a prominent contractor of Scranton, slipped on the ice and fell upon a spear-pointed iron fence in front of Mangan's Hotel, on Lackawanna Avenue, and received injuries that will probably result in his death. The picket ran into his neck, just below the chin, making a terrible gash.

Horse and Driver Killed by Train.

As the northbound Pennsylvania passenger train was descending the heavy grade from Buffalo Mills, near Wolfsburg, it struck a wagon driven by James Hazelet, injuring him so badly that they died within a few minutes. One horse was killed and the wagon demolished.

Fatally Hurt by Fall of Coal.

Anthony Klovicki, formerly a lieutenant in the Russian army, and banished on account of political reasons, was fatally injured by a fall of coal at Excelsior colliery, Shamokin. He is 35 years old and unmarried.

WORDS.

I cannot tell what I would tel thee,
What I would say, what thou shouldst hear:
Words of the soul that should compel thee,
Words of the heart to draw thee near.

For when thou smilest, thou, who fillest
My life with joy, and I would speak,
'Tis then my lips and tongue are stillest,
Knowing all language is too weak.

Look in my eyes; read there confession:
The truest love has least of art;
Nor needs it words for its expression
When soul speaks soul and heart speaks heart.

—Madison Cawein, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A DEATH-DEALING HAND.

Upon the evening of December 3, 1881, as the hand on the Wimbledon station clock was nearing 7, the London train steamed in, and among the passengers who alighted from it was a man wearing a long overcoat, with a rug over his arm, and carrying a small black bag in his hand.

His face was refined and handsome. He was young—only about 30. His forehead was broad, and marked by many lines like that of a man who has been accustomed to hard study. The eyes, beneath delicately pencilled brows, were dark and penetrating, and yet tender in expression. He wore whiskers, and a long, drooping mustache helped to conceal a rather weak, feminine mouth. It was a face calculated to impress one favorably, especially when the eyes were lit up and animated. Now, however, as he made his way along the platform under the gas lamps, his eyes had deep rims round them, and, with the sallow color of the face, told of ill-health and harassment.

The man, indeed was ill. He could not sleep. Could one have turned up his sleeve and examined his arm one would have found there the marks of recent wounds caused by the too frequent use of morphia injections, resorted to in order that he might obtain rest.

Some months back, in 1879, a relation, a brother-in-law of this man had died suddenly, mysteriously, and since that time sleep had almost deserted the large, dark, tender-looking eyes of the handsome traveler.

A very short distance from Wimbledon station was a large building situated in its own grounds. It was a school carried on by a gentleman named Bedbrook. To this house the man took his way, and to the servant who answered the door he announced himself as Dr. Lamson, who had called to see his brother-in-law, one of the pupils, a lad of 18. In a few minutes Dr. Lamson and Mr. Bedbrook were chatting together in the sitting room when the door opened and a lad appeared, bearing in his arms another boy, whose healthy-colored cheeks and laughing eyes seemed in strange contrast to the evident helplessness of his lower paralyzed limbs.

"Hullo, Percy," cried Lamson, as he entered; "bless me, how fat you are growing old boy!"

"Sorry I can't return the compliment," laughed the boy—Percy Malcolm John—looking at his relative's haggard face. His boy friend made him comfortable on a sofa in the room, and Lamson, Bedbrook and Percy remained together alone.

"I have called to see you, Percy," said Lamson, "because I'm going to Florence for a few months, and so shall not be here again very soon. Oh, by the way, Mr. Bedbrook, look here!" Lamson went to the black bag he had brought, opened it, and took out a small box. "Look at these," he went on, opening the box. "These are capsules I saw in America when I was there last. See. They're just little bags made of sugar and dissolving stuff. You put the medicine inside like this"—he walked to the table where there was some white powdered sugar in a basin, and filled the capsule with it—"then you slip the top cap on and swallow the whole thing, so." And at the word he put the capsule in his month and swallowed it.

"A capital idea," exclaimed Mr. Bedbrook. "You cannot taste whatever the capsule contains?"

"Not at all. Try one," said Lamson; and he filled and handed one to the schoolmaster.

Mr. Bedbrook took it.

"Here, Percy," exclaimed Lamson, filling another capsule with the sugar. "You're a great pill-taker. Now it's your turn."

The boy took it laughingly and swallowed it, Lamson's dark eyes watching him the while.

"And now I must go," he said. "I've got to catch my train. Good-bye, Percy—good-bye, Mr. Bedbrook. I'm sorry, Mr. Bedbrook," he added, as the schoolmaster accompanied him to the front door and they were in the passage out of the lad's hearing—"I'm sorry, Mr. Bedbrook, but I don't think Percy will last long."

That same night, while the pale-faced, sleepless man was being whirled away over the dismal, night-clad country in the express train to Paris, Percy Malcolm John lay dying of some mysterious and sudden ailment. The best medical aid available was summoned, but all was in vain, and close upon midnight death came to close the unhappy boy's agony.

The doctors who had attended him were not satisfied. They had never before had a case which presented such strange features, and dark hints were spread abroad that death was not due to natural causes, but had been brought about by a murderer's hand. Dr. Lamson's name was mentioned in connection with them, and a detective was sent to Paris to find him.

Five days later a cab drove up to the door of Scotland Yard, a gentleman got out, and then turned to assist a lady to alight. The two entered the building—the headquarters of those whose lives are spent in unraveling the mysteries of crime and following with steps of vengeance the perpetrators of dark deeds.

"I have called," said the gentleman, "in reference to the case of the death of a boy at Wimbledon. I wish to see the person who has the matter in hand."

In a moment or two one of the inspectors was with him.

"My name," the stranger said, "is Lamson—George Henry Lamson. I have been staying in Paris, and I have read in the papers an account of the death of a boy named Percy Malcolm John. My name has been connected.

The inspector appeared troubled, and asked the doctor to wait a moment while he left the room. He returned in a short time.

"Dr. Lamson," he said, "your case has been considered, and I am instructed to charge you with causing the death of Percy Malcolm John!"

Not a muscle stirred in Lamson's pale face, as he heard these words, which told him he would have to answer with his life the terrible charge preferred against him, though the ashen gray features, if possible took a grayer tinge. He elevated his eyebrows as if in surprise.

"Very well," was all he answered.

If John's death was not due to natural causes, of what did he die? The question was a difficult one. Poison? the doctors feared. But what poison? Portions of the body were sent up to London, and there, over the ghastly sealed up jars, secured with many pieces of red tape and red sealing wax, which contained, if murder had been done, the clue to bring it home to its perpetrator, two of the cleverest analysists, Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Dupre, were soon busily employed.

By numberless experiments, by days and nights of careful observation, the analysists came to the conclusion that poison had been used, and that the poison was aconintine. The test of poison was not omitted. Dr. Stevenson put some of the suspected matter on his tongue. At first there was a burning tingling, kind of numbness, and later on the tongue felt as if it had been seared with a red-hot iron. So great was the effect that the doctor's tongue suffered for over three hours.

"It was aconitine," said Dr. Stevenson. "I have between 50 and 80 vegetable poisons in my possession, and I have tasted them all. This is aconitine."

It is a curious fact that in a box belonging to Lamson, the police, on searching, discovered a medical book giving an account of the effects of aconitine. The leaf of the work had been turned down. The sleuth-hounds of the law went to work upon the trail the analysis afforded, and soon had to hand results which promised to confirm the worst suspicions.

He had purchased aconitine of two chemists—once at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, and again in London. H had had to give his name before the deadly poison could be handed to him, and the assistant who supplied him remembered his face.

The cause of Percy John's death was clear. Lamson had had poison of the kind in his possession. Had he, that December night when he called to see the poor lad, while talking with him and the schoolmaster in the sitting room, introduced the fatal white powder into the capsule he handed the boy, seen him swallow it, and then gone off on that long night journey to Paris so that, should any suspicion arise, he might by voluntarily returning from abroad, disarm it?

He was poor—terribly poor. Only a short time before he had had to raise money upon his surgical instruments. His practice at Bournemouth had been a failure, and it was known that he was in pressing need. Mrs. Lamson, however, was entitled to some money, which would come to her upon the decease of her brother, and she had readily agreed to her husband's suggestion that she should execute a settlement making over her interest to him.

Upon the death of the first brother, Herbert John, in 1879, the doctor had received over 700 pounds; by the death of Percy John, Lamson would benefit to the extent of something like 1,500 pounds. Had his money been a temptation which had led Lamson to dye his hands in the boy's blood?

Upon March 9, 1882, Lamson stood in the dock of the Old Bailey to answer the terrible charge. People were prepossessed in his favor as they looked at the handsome man in the black frock coat and black kid gloves, with the pale, care-worn face, who calmly, and with a certain dignity, bowed to the judge, Mr. Justice Hawkins, and declared that he was not guilty. The solicitor general, Sir F. Herschell, afterward to become twice lord chancellor, was the leading counsel for the prosecution, and for the defense there appeared, with other barristers, the youthful looking, keen-eyed, and slight mustached man whose reputation was greatest in the kingdom for passionate eloquence and acuteness in the conduct of a criminal defense—Montagu Williams. Mrs. Lamson had stirred every effort and raised every penny she possessed to secure the best legal advice for her husband.

Day by day as the trial went on, as the proceedings ended, as the blood-robed, stern-faced judge rose, as the jury took their way from the box, and the crowd in court slowly filed out discussing the points of the day's evidence, a little fragile woman's figure stole from a seat where it had hidden, listening—who shall tell how anxiously?—to all that passed, and stole toward the dock. Then Lamson leaned over the dock's edge, the white, handsome face smiled at the faithful woman's deadly and gray countenance turned up to him, and stretching out his hand—the hand accused of such an awful deed—the woman took it and pressed it to her lips.

The evidence against him was terrible enough. A queer accident which happened while Lamson was being driven from prison in a cab to the court one day impressed some of the goalers and officials more than any evidence could, with the feeling that Lamson was a doomed man. The cab in which he and his custodians were broke down almost at the door of the court. It was regarded as an omen.

At last the day came which brought the verdict which all, save Lamson himself, had come to accept as inevitable.

"I declare before God that I am innocent," he said with a stern effort to preserve his composure. The next moment he staggered back with the look of a trapped animal in his eyes as he heard the judge's tones pronouncing the sentence of death.

He confessed his awful crime before he died. It was suspected, though it was never proven for certain, that Herbert John, Percy's brother, whose death had banished sleep from Lamson's eyes, had also died by the same deadly hand.

BREAKFAST WITH GOMEZ.

Feasts an American Correspondent Like Marion Treated the Britisher.

One morning the general invited me to breakfast with him, writes Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., in Frank Leslie's. In honor of the occasion I donned a coat which I had been carefully guarding in my pack to use on my return to the Spanish lines, for I was already beginning to be in uniform with the ragged rebels. As I crawled under the General's canvas, he offered me the luxury of a camp stool. He sat in his hammock made of bed-ticking, and complimented me by calling me a veteran accustomed to the hardships attending a military career. I amused the old chieftain by relating some of my escapades, and he in return explained his tactics, of which he seemed very proud. He said that the Spaniards never knew where he was, and when they did know, he was gone.

While we conversed one of the assistentes brought an armful of green twigs and leaves and spread them on the ground at our feet. When I saw him place four plates with knives and forks on the leaves, I concluded that the latter was intended for a tablecloth. A frying-pan containing a stew of meat and beans was placed in the center, and dishes containing sweet potatoes and beefsteak were added, with a gourd of honey. Breakfast was announced as ready, and we were joined by the adjutant-general and a young lieutenant who had been with Gomez from the beginning of the insurrection. They seated themselves on the ground and while the General attentively helped me from the fryingpan they helped themselves.

Our conversation ran upon different topics of the day, from the reported landing of a filibustering expedition, to the cast of Moroto, a Spanish newspaper correspondent who had recently made his way into the Cuban camp and narrowly escaped being hanged.

The breakfast concluded with the sweet potatoes, which the General passed to me, smearing them with honey as he did so. He explained that this was our dessert. Then we were served with coffee as black as tar. General Gomez drank his portion from a silver mug, and I received a cup made of a cow's horn. We sweetened the coffee with honey, and sipped it as the old General explained to me the workings of the Cuban civil government, the existence of which was such a mooted question in the United States. He assured me that the government did exist, calling upon his adjutant to corroborate his statements. I asked him about the capital, and he said the government didn't need a capital any more than he did. They made the laws, and everyone had to respect and obey them. Even himself, Gomez, was controlled by those laws, and he dared not degrade an officer nor hang a criminal without submitting him to a court-martial according to law.

Kicked by Kansas Insect.

It was during one of those beautiful Indian summer days in October for which Kansas is noted that Daniel Duval, a well-to-do farmer of Phillips County, received a kick in the eye from a grasshopper, with the result that for some weeks there was great fear that he would not recover the sight of the eye.

This athletic feat on the part of the insect does not mean that grasshoppers grow to such a size out in Phillips County that they can assail the inhabitants while sitting on the ground. The one of which Mr. Duval is indebted for a badly inflamed eye was considerably above the average grasshopper in size, and was speeding through the air when the farmer's face unluckily crossed its path. The result was that it struck the farmer in the right eye with as much precision as if shot from a gun by an American naval gunner. The eyeball was badly lacerated.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A "conjuress" in India says she can change from woman to man and back again at will.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The casket supposed to hold the remains of Christopher Columbus was found to contain some dust and thirty bones. As there are 204 bones in the adult skeleton, Spain appears to have once more gotten the worst of a transaction.

The Skaguay Railroad is finished to the top of the White Pass, but it is hard to keep the workmen from running away whenever they hear of a new find. If they are sensible they will just keep on driving spikes. There is more gold in working for miners than there is in gold mining.

It is reported that the government of the Transvaal has expended nearly $4,000,000 since 1894 in trying to influence the European press and European officials to prevent the leasing of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain. This will be cheerful news for the Uitlanders, from whom the $4,000,000 was squeezed in taxes.

The Iron Age, in dwelling upon a noticeable industrial tendency, says: A perfect craze is developing for consolidation, aided largely by the eagerness of bankers to promote such undertakings. They seem to be outbidding one another, and encourage the disposition to put fancy valuations on moribund properties.

A man in Vienna, Austria, squandered his fortune. His wife said to him: "John, go and shoot yourself, so that I may get the insurance money." He did, but recovered. Some time later she said: "John, you were too stupid to shoot yourself properly; go and hang yourself." He did, this time with success. How's that for husbandly obedience?

The young Queen of Holland is already showing signs of the independence of character which her mother and instructors have observed in her. Since her accession she has steadily shown initiative in affairs of state. She has recently cancelled two designs for a new coinage, on the ground that her own likeness was in one case too old and in the other too young.

There are 15,000,000 pupils in the common schools and high schools of the United States maintained by the proceeds of taxation, and the school expenses of the country, taken collectively, were $190,000,000 last year, the United States expending more on the education of children than any other country in the world. There are 400,000 school teachers in the United States, a larger number than in any other two countries of the world.

An American telephone official, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, says that in France and Germany the telephone service is poor. In the northern part of the continent the service was good, and the rental cheap. England, while backward, as it always appears to be in the early stages of its adoption of electrical applications, promises to soon come to the front. In Sweden the best exchanges are in some respects far ahead of those in this country.

The practice of honesty and of open accounting in the handling of public revenues is naturally a novelty to the average Cuban mind. Centuries of Spanish misrule and corruption have made the appropriation of public money to the private purse familiar through example. But honesty is the first lesson in the art of self-government that the Cubans must learn; and the sooner this primary political education begins the better. The requirement of estimates for public work and of official sanction for appropriations may seem hard to the local officials of Santiago; but resistance to so just and fair a rule would be worse than folly.

In the board schools of Great Yarmouth, England, there has been for several years a children's Hyacinth Mission, its idea being to supply the children for the nominal payment of a penny with a choice hyacinth bulb, a good plant, which they are to cultivate at home and bring back later to be exhibited at a flower show organized for the purpose. The East London Horticultural Society has adopted a similar plan and is organizing the children's Chrysanthemum Mission, being aided in the work by the assistance of the school teachers. Such efforts must tend to brighten many a home, some in much need of brightening, and it would seem as if they might advantageously be adpoted in other countries, this included.

Glasgow, Scotland, is occasionally referred to in American newspapers as a city that has demonstrated the success of municipal ownership of public utilities and the possibility of government without taxation. Glasgow has municipal ownership of its lighting plants, street railways and some other public service enterprises. It is managing them successfully. Both the lighting plant and the street railway system give service at low rates and also turn into the public treasury considerable sums as profit. The amounts so turned in are by no means sufficient to pay all the expenses of municipal government, however. That policy would not be pursued in Glasgow, for instead of making enormous profits for the city the course taken would be to lower the rates for service to the people.

England has in the Mediterranean thirty-nine warships, of which ten are iron-clads of the first class; on the coast of the Atlantic she has thirteen, of which nine are first class iron-clads. In her own waters she can muster twenty-two war vessels, ten being iron clads; and in her dock yards she has another one hundred and fifty fighting vessels of various types. Besides all these she has in American waters thirteen warships; in the East Indies, nine; in West African ports, sixteen; in China, twenty-eight; in the Pacific, seven others; and in Australia, two. It will be seen, says La Petit Marseillais, that this constitute a naval force so formidable as to justify Great Britain's pretentions of being in a position to successfully cope with a coalition of the three greatest and best-equipped naval powers of Europe.

The farmer's interest in improved roads and agricultural machinery is vital to his margin of profit, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Calculations have been made showing that bad roads increase his expenses for repair of vehicles, horseshoeing and repair of harness seriously diminishing his returns. His horses wear out more quickly, and the increased expense of caring for them is added to by the loss of from two to four years' productive work that could otherwise be obtained from them. Whether he will be able to remove these disadvantages by vehicles that eliminate the cost of a horse and its keep, that can be used in reaping his crops, carrying his produce to market and affording convenient transport for his family, is a question as certain to be tested as is the practicability of auto-motors for city use. As fit roads would be indispensible, it is plain that the rural population should not be left under disabilities greater in this respect than those of urban communities. Besides, there can be no division of interests without injury to both. Success of auto-motors for city use is certain eventually to extend their application to the country and to raise the issue of road improvement in a form that will call for government aid.

The tendency on the part of hitherto unsuspected articles to explode is on the increase. We have got accustomed to hearing that the kitchen stove has blown up, and with it the maid who tried to facilitate her work with kerosene, and even the innocent looking soda water fountain has been known to fly into fragments, but to this list has been added an article that is the specious delight of every household, especially where small children are concerned. In Watertown, Mass., the other day, a local paper states, an estimable lady lost an eye by the explosion of a doughnut, which, in the process of frying, filled with gas and annihilated itself. However dangerous to safety the doughnut might be after being eaten, it has always been supposed that it was harmless and good to look upon while in process of construction, and its fragrance was as remindful of home and mother as that of a mince pie. It now seems that it has not even this virtue.

They are having trouble in Australia with feathers. The custom department to prevent the slaughter of birds made it compulsory to have all feathers passed through the customs house classified, but when action came to be taken, it was found that with the artificial feathers and so-called feathers of one bird made from those of an entirely different one, not much could be done unless the customs house was turned into a department of natural history with a professor of ornithology in charge. It would also be necessary to open all packages of feathers and examine all kinds of millinery, and the gentlemen in charge of the department found themselves in something of a dilemma. It was stated then that the egret and osprey were seldom used on account of their price, $5 an ounce. Heron feathers are frequently made of whalebone, so the makers claimed, and porcupine bristles make beautiful egrets. "Wings plucked from live birds to preserve their colors" are made from the wings of the domestic duck. That is what they say in Australia. There are certainly many milliners in this country who now assert that they have only the feathers of domestic fowls, excepting, of course, the ostrich plume.

Queer Money in Abyssinia.

The few travelers who have taken the time and trouble to look into Menelek's queer kingdom of Abyssinia tell strange tales of it. Besides the Marie Theresa, 1,780 dollars, the people of Abyssinia, for small change, use a bar of hard crystalized salt, about ten inches long and two inches and a half broad, and thick, slightly tapering toward the end, five of which go to the dollar at the capital. People are very particular about the standard of fineness of the currency. If it does not ring like metal, or if it is at all chipped, nothing will induce them to take it. Then, it is a token of affection among the natives, when friends meet, to give each other a lick of their respective amolis, and in this way the maternal value of the bar is also decreased. For still smaller change cartridges are used, of which three go to one salt. It does not matter what sort they are. Some sharpers use their cartridges in the ordinary way, and then put in some dirt and a dummy bullet to make up the difference, or else they take out the powder and put the bullet in again, so that possibly in the next action the unhappy seller will find that he has only miss-fires in his belt; but this is such a common fraud that no one takes any notice of it, and a bad cartridge seems to serve as readily as a good one.—Philadelphia Press.

Inexhaustible Cement Supply.

It is stated that the deposit of Portland cement discovered near Owen Sound, Ontario, and the manufacture of which was begun in 1889, is proving practically inexhaustible, and the daily capacity of the factory will soon be increased to 300 barrels. The prevailing price is $2.10 per barrel of 350 pounds net. The product is claimed to be fully equal to the English, German or Belgian article, and it is said, will eventually take the place of importations to Canada, at least.—Philadelphia Record.

TO CRUSH FILIPINOS.

Gen. Otis is to Move at Once on Malolos.

A DECISIVE CAMPAIGN.

Cabinet Reaches the Conclusion That Aguinaldo's Forces Must be Made to Lay Down Their Arms Before There Can be Security and Order on the Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special.)—The campaign against the Filipinos is to be prosecuted with vigor.

The question was fully discussed at Tuesday's cabinet meeting, and the conclusion was reached that before permanent peace or security to life and property could be obtained in the islands Aguinaldo's forces must be made to lay down their arms.

It is expected that General Otis, in co-operation with Admiral Dewey, will push forward at once and give the natives no chance to recover from their defeats. Iloilo is to be occupied at once by the American land and naval forces, and General Otis is to move immediately on Malolos, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino government. Malolos is about fifteen miles from Manila.

The more closely the Filipinos are pressed and the more rigorous and determined the campaign, it is said, the sooner peace may be expected.

General Miller now has with him at Iloilo the Eighteenth Infantry and a battalion of artillery. It is likely that he will be strongly reinforced, though he now has enough men to capture the city.

Secretary Alger has sent the following cablegram to General Otis:

Accept my best congratulations upon your magnificent victory of Sunday, all the more creditable because you were not the aggressor. ALGER.

Naval officers have watched with pride the achievements of the warships during the recent fighting, and they were gratified when Secretary Long sent the following cablegram:

Dewey, Manila:

Congratulations. LONG.

Though the Filipinos seek to create the impression that the Americans, by firing upon natives who were running the guard lines, really took the initiative in the fighting, no person conversant with military law, it is said at the War Department, could question the duty imposed upon the American guards of firing upon the natives. Just a week prior to the outbreak some Filipinos who had gotten through the lines sought to assassinate some American soldiers.

EAGAN NOT TO BE DISMISSED.

Sentence Commuted to a Suspension From Rank and Duty for Six Years.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The President caused to be promulgated the sentence in the case of General Charles P. Eagan. The court-martial sentence was dismissal from the army, and the President has committed this to six years' suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of the time prior to General Eagan's retirement, in January, 1905.

The following is the text of the order of the President:

"The accused, after a trial by a court-martial, composed of officers of high rank and distinguished services, has been found guilty of conduct unworthy an officer holding a commission of the United States and obnoxious, in the highest degree, to the discipline and good order of the military establishment. Such behavior is especially deserving of condemnation in an officer holding high rank in the army and charged with the performance of difficult and important administrative duties in a time of great public emergency, and from whom, when subject to adverse criticism, an unusual degree of restraint and constant and unfailing self-control are confidently expected.

"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, United States army, are, therefore, approved. In view, however, of his gallant conduct in battle, upon more than one occasion, which merited, and has received the warm commendation of his superiors, and of his long and honorable record of service, extending over a period surpassing in duration that usually alloted to a generation; having regard, also, the mitigating circumstances which were developed during the trial of the case, and in deference to the recommendation to clemency submitted in his behalf, the sentence imposed by the court is commuted to suspension from rank and duty for six years.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"February 7, 1899."

It was stated by the Adjutant General that General Eagan's suspension carries him to within a few days of his retirement under the age limit. He will be reinstated in time to retire with the regular rank and pay provided in such cases.

The sentence of suspension, according to the legal officers of the department does not deprive General Eagan of any part of his pay, but, as the sentence reads "without rank and duty," he loses his allowances, which include commutation of quarters, rations and fuel and his horse allowance. This is quite a large financial item.

DREYFUS INQUIRY ENDED.

Criminal Section of Court of Cassation Declares Case Closed.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The criminal section of the Court of Cassation has concluded its inquiry into the Dreyfus trial and formally declared it closed.

It will now refer the whole matter, with the new light developed during the inquiry, to the procurator-general, who will be required to report his opinion to the criminal section of the Court of Cassation, which will pronounce a decision unless the government's revision bill is adopted.

In that case the matter will go before the United Courts of Cassation, instead of before the criminal section alone.

Profits of a Million Dollars.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special.)—Net profits of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for the past year announced at the annual meeting have been more than $1,000,000. The management of the company has decided to erect a plant for the manufacture and repair of the equipment.

Spain's Red Book on the War.

Madrid, (By Cable.)—The government has issued a red book on the war with the United States. It is a volume of 522 pages, but its contents are documents and communications already made public, and now have only historical interest.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 16.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

In Bombay, India, there were 1600 deaths from the plague, last week.

We pay Spain twenty million dollars and what we get for it may be heaps of trouble and expense.

Since we are bringing the Klondike gold down here it would seem we are to take the Klondike cold too.

The senatorial situation at Harrisburg remains the same, Quay is 13 short, with chances he will lose some votes. He will not be elected.

There was another engagement, on Saturday between our forces and Aguinaldo's insurgents in which the latter were routed with considerable loss.

Quay's thermometer stands 13 below all the time, although having been changed to half a dozen different currents. Must have "embalmed" beef in the tubes.

The great soap trust to be organized wouldn't be a bad thing if the millionaire cormorants of all the other trusts were thrown into the former's kettles for soap fat.

A commission has been appointed to hear the proof of General Miles in regard to the "embalmed" beef fed to our soldiers. The General claims he has an abundance of proof.

A Lebanon county jury, composed entirely of Republicans, tried Quay's conspiracy case the other day and by a very large majority found him guilty. That should settle his case—not a juror was "stood aside."

Andree, the north-pole ballon voyager, and his two companions were found in Siberia, by some Tunguses, near a hut of canvas and cordage such as was taken in the balloon, and near the hut were three dead bodies, one with the head badly crushed. There were also some instruments scattered about. This sounds like true.

State Treasurer Beacom now lets out a wail of warning and cautioning the legislature against extravagance since the treasury is depleted and there are outstanding claims which cannot be paid—no money. That's what Quayism has done for the state—bankrupted the treasury and his followers now inthe legislature, heed no warning and are disposed to run things in the same ruts of corruption.

The London Telegraph says: "Although the majority of the American soldiers at Manila were volunteers, they appear to have fought with as much discipline and gallantry as their regular comrades could have exhibited."

Ever since there were American volunteers they made their mark for gallantry, courage and heroism. In the war for Independence, in the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, the civil war on either side, in the recent war with Spain, the American volunteer made a record for himself and his country.

The McCarrell jury bill, intended for Quay's benefit, was postponed in the House on Thursday last, by a vote of 93 to 92, to March 21. The Democrats and Independents cheered while the Quay people were depressed. Five of Quay's supporters from Philadelphia, voted for postponement. The following Democrats voted with the other side: Anderson, Boyle, Chrisman, Cole, Constein, Duttera, Hoy, Kayler, Keegan, Rosenberry, Roth, Shutt, Skinner, J. W. Smith, Spatz, Tighe, Timlin.

Congressman Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, informed the House that there must be a halt called on appropriations as the country is running in debt beyond means to pay, otherwise additional taxation will have to be forced upon the people unless congressional jobs are stopped.

State treasurer Beacom has found it necessary to give Harrisburg jobbers a similar warning, that the state treasury is unable to pay outstanding claims and that the taxpayers will have to face further burdens unless extravagance is checked. This corroborates what was predicted last campaign.

The Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin, Rep., says: "Many of those who are criticising General Miles are wholly unfamiliar with his remarkable and distinguished record as a soldier. Those who know him best are of the opinion that he is the best informed man on military affairs in this country, and some say he is the greatest General in the world. This expression is not a mere idle boast on the part of General Miles' friends, for his record bears out all that has been said of him."

The Reporter takes pride in adding that this distinguished General hails from Centre county.

Next to news from the Philippines, interest in the war department centres on Wednesday, this week, when the court of inquiry to investigate General Miles' "embalmed beef" charges will convene. All information, even as to the court routine, is jealously guarded and officers refrain from expressing any opinion or making any forecasts in the case. It is well understood, however, that both General Miles and the commissary general's department are preparing a mass of evidence which will be submitted to the court, the one tending to sustain General Miles's statements as to the character of the meat furnished the army, and the other discounting any criticism of the material bought, passed upon and issued by the commissary department.

Lieutenant Howard, of the Boston, which was in the thick of the fighting at the battles of Manila in May and August, says:

"The United States will not crush the rebellion of the Philippinos in years. We should use prompt measures in attacking them fiercely. This will shatter the forces of the Philippinos and will compel them to take to the mountains. But even then a guerrilla warfare will be kept up against the United States for a long time. It will be impossible for the United States to starve the Philippinos into submission, as the Spaniards tried to do in Cuba. Food in the Philippines is natural. All a person has to do is to open his mouth and it is filled."

Will Issue Stamps.

It is announced that the postoffice department will shortly issue a new series of stamp for use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The 1 cent Cuban stamp will bear a representation of the statute of Columbus at Havana; the 2 cent stamp a map of Cuba; the 3 cent stamp a picture of the statue "La Cubana," an emblematic marble figure which stands in a Havana park; the 5 cent stamp a picture of a New York and Cuba mail company steamer, and the 10 cent stamp an agricultural scene in which a Cuban is plowing with oxen. The Porto Rico and Philippine stamps have similar designs.

Quiet Women.

Quiet women are women of power. The noisy, blustering, arrogant, self-asserting among them make the air hot with their voices and trouble the world with their superabundant activities. But this cannot be called strength—it is more generally a sham or a show, which breaks down under the pressure of personal and private trial, while the true power of those who, as wives, influence the present, and as mothers, mould the future, lies hidden from the public, all the more valuable because of its reserve.

Were Slightly Mixed.

An Arkansas printer in making up the forms in a hurry the other day got a marriage notice and a grocer's advertisement mixed up so that it read as follows: "John Brown and Ida Gray were united in the holy sauer kraut by the quart or barrel. Mr. Brown is a well known young codfish at ten cents per pound, while the bride, Miss Gray, has some nice pigs' feet which will be sold cheaper than at any store in town."

An Honest Remedy for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vender. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Insane Asylum Fire.—17 Lives Lost.

One of the most horrifying fires in the history of Yankton, S. D., occurred at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning at the State insane asylum, when one of the cottages took fire in the basement, completely gutting the building and causing the loss of lives of 17 inmates.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agouy for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THOSE NEW COUNTY COURTS.

Having established the unnecessary superior court with seven judges and other expensive appendages, it is now proposed to create a new set of courts, to be called county courts, requiring about eighty judges. These courts are to have jurisdiction in cases involving less than $500. Such courts are not needed since about all president judges outside of Philadelphia are having an easy time of it and are not kept busy five months out of twelve.

Here is what the Mifflin county bar says:

"In Central Pennsylvania we have a judicial district composed of the two counties of Juniata and Perry, another of Mifflin and Huntingdon, and another of Snyder and Union. It is a fact that the business in Mifflin county has fallen off in the last two years 50 per cent. When Judge McClure was on the bench here and Union, Snyder and Mifflin counties were one district, there was one year that there was not a civil case for trial in Mifflin county. In the last ten years there has been but one case sent from here to the Supreme Court, and but one to the Superior Court. Judge McClure, when asked whether he could perform the duties of his district, with Huntingdon county added, replied that he could. Therefore we have the stubborn fact that the Judges themselves can do more work than they find to do in three counties. I will venture the assertion that the three judges of these six counties are not worked per year to the extent of one or any one of the Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia county. What is there behind this recent move? Nothing but to make places for pet attorneys who cannot earn a living at the profession, because they are better politicians than lawyers. It is certainly a dangerous doctrine to educate the people that all can live off the public. This is class legislation of the worst kind, forbidden by our Constitution and menacing to our institutions. Let the present Legislature reduce the number of Judges in our State, as we are overburdened now, and it will render a great service to the Commonwealth."

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Lewistown, Pa., Jan. 28, 1899.

The above is well fortified in good, common sense. But let's try it nearer home. When Centre and Huntingdon formed a district, Judge A. O. Furst presided and never complained of being overworked. He had plenty of time to cast a fly and land speckled beauties during his ten years on the bench. Then Centre was made a district. The civil list is 50 per cent. less and the criminal list perhaps 65 per cent. lighter than years ago. The Bellefonte lawyers all complain of having very little to do. Judge Love (by no fault of his) only sits upon the bench nine or ten weeks out of fifty-two and has far more time to go fishing than the editor of the Reporter. Now bless your soul, why shall there be these new "county courts"? And bless your heart, why should Judges be pensioned?

If all the scamps about our state legislature, past and present, could be hauled before the bar of justice, there might be use for some new criminal courts and several new penitentiares to house the scoundrels who are continually heaping burdens upon the people.

THE ARCTIC BLAST.

How the Thermometers Told the Icy Joke

From Eastport, Me., to Galveston, Texas, and from Seattle to Tampa, the entire country on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9, 10 and 11, suffered from the effects of the cold wave which in many cases smashed all frigid records.

In this section there never were three days in succession with temperature so low.

The following table gives an idea of mercury's reading on 9th:

Philadelphia,	1 above.
Boston,	2 above.
Baltimore,	2 above.
New York,	3 below.
Buffalo,	4 below.
Pittsburg,	18 below.
Cleveland,	14 below.
Columbus,	17 below.
Detroit,	13 below.
Chicago,	28 below.
Joliet,	26 below.
St. Paul,	33 below.
Duluth,	32 below.
St. Louis,	19 below.
Kansas City,	22 below.
Dubuque,	30 below.
New Orleans,	26 above.
Omaha,	23 below.
Washington,	7 below.
Tampa,	30 above.
Huron, N. D.,	36 below.

At Centre Hall, the government instruments registered, on 9th, 11 below; on 10th, 19 below; on 11th, 16 below.

Many deaths are reported due to the severe temperature. Workmen in various parts of the country were frozen stiff. Food and fuel are short in Colorado and Ohio districts dependent on natural gas face a serious shortage.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its result g in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

The Youngest Grandmother.

Knox county lays claim to having the youngest grandmother in the state, if not in the United States, says a Vincennes, Ind., dispatch in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Her name is Mrs. James Burke and she is barely 33 years old. She lives at Deckers. Her daughter Bertha, married John Midkiff two years ago, and to them a little daughter was born last week The mother of the child is not quite fifteen years old, while the father is but nineteen. The combined age of the father and mother is but one year older than the grandmother and the combined ages of the grandfather, grandmother, mother, father and child is only 100 years, yet this represents three generations.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 22.—At the residence of Mrs. Cora Hosterman, 1 mile east of Rebersburg; 3 horses, colt, 5 cows, 2 shorthorn bulls, young cattle, 2 sows, shoats, deering binder, mower, all kinds farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale at 12 o'clock p. m.

MARCH 10—James Durst, two miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 6 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 6 steers, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs and shoats, 9 head of sheep, binder, mower, ⅞ interest of 35 acres grain in ground, wagons and other farm implements and household goods; Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 14—W. F. Bradford, Executor of Wm. Bradford, dec'd, at Old Fort; 8 horses, 2 colts, 10 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 16 head of young cattle, 40 head of sheep, lot of hogs and shoats, binder, mowers, wagons, buggies and other farm implements and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2¼ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 17.—At the residence of Mrs. Eva Strohm, Tusseyville; horse, cows, buggy, wagon, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1¼ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

MARCH 23—M. L. Rishell, executor of Geo. Krape, dec'd. 1¾ miles north-west of Spring Mills; cows, buggy, household goods and other articles. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Daniel T. Wieland, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. WIELAND,
F. E. WIELAND,
C. P. WIELAND,
Executors.

feb16-6t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's Sale, January 20, 1899 the following property of F. F. Treaster, in Potter township: 1 horse, cook stove, 2 beds, sewing machine, bureau, 2 sets chairs, sofa, iron kettle, 75 yards carpet, together with all the defendants personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.

jan26-3t MARY C. TREASTER.

Shoe Store

o —o

We invite an early and repeated visit and inspection. Our stock is replenished every few days—and to my customers I have some special leaders fully 10 to 15 per cent. less than current prices.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

E. C. NERHOOD'S BAKERY,
Centre Hall.

Now prepared to supply in any quantity all kinds of

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, ETC.

At reasonable prices.

Lunch Room in connection.

Fresh Oysters always on hand.

x11

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SAWMILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Catalogue and prices free. Also **Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

Bartges' Photo Gallery.

Having purchased the latest photo apparatus and refitted the gallery throughout, patrons can now secure first-class and up-to-date work at same prices as for the less modern.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Clay W. Reesman,
Agent for Centre Hall.

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4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
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10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

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For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.15 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.55 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward.				Eastward.	
P M	A.M.		STATIONS.	A M	P M
1 38	5 40		Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35		Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43		Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47		Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55		Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07		Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15		Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40		Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50		Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57		Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05		Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11		Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18		Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24		Gregg	7 17	2 56
3 42	8 31		Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35		Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39		Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43		Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52		Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55		Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00		Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.10 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	1½	7½	11½
P M	P M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 23	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Ina	7 28	11 28	5 36
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.			May 18, 1896.		Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3	Lv.	Ar.	No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.			p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
7 20	7 30	3 45	BELLEFONTE		10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's Sing		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL		‡8 53	‡5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00		‡7 25
‡10 20	*11 30	Lve		Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		‡8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		‡4 30		
=7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				‡7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Our good friend and patron, M. F. Rossman, of near Tusseyville, was a caller a few days ago.

——Mrs. A. G. Curtin and Mrs. Wilson, of Bellefonte, attended the funeral of Mrs. Mayes yesterday.

——Miss Jennie Irwin, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Centre Hall friends several days of last week.

——Forest Ocker went to Rebersburg yesterday to arrange for shipping his household goods to Centre Hall.

——George Rishel, one of the live young farmers of near Spring Mills, gave the Reporter a business call.

——Miss Elizabeth Stuart, of State College, was the guest of Miss Grace Smith, Thursday and Friday last.

——Clark Carson, of near Bellefonte, took in the musical jubilee last week in the role of an interested spectator.

——Miss Lizzie Gettig, one of Linden Hall's bright young ladies, was the guest of Miss Ida Rhoads, the last week.

——D. F. Luse was out at Pittsburg, a couple days ago in the interest of his patent hydrant, with which he is finding a ready sale.

——Miss Annie Nerhood returned to her home at Rebersburg yesterday, after spending a week at the home of her brother Ed, in this place.

——Mrs. W. H. Bartholomew has been kept confined to the house the last two weeks from an illness caused by an abcess forming in her head.

——S. I. Rachau, of Madisonburg, gave the Reporter a call and had his label put out into '99. He reports grip, blizzards, storm and intense cold, down that way too.

——Prof. B. M. Wagenseller, our efficient principal of schools, attended the local teachers' institute at Boalsburg, last Friday and Saturday, where he delivered an able address before the body.

——Mr. John Wolf and daughter, Miss Winnie, of near Rebersburg, spent several days in Centre Hall last week. They were detained a day or so longer than intended owing to the severe cold, and left Friday afternoon with the mercury 6 below zero.

Don't be so Wasteful.

Don't let the ashes choke up your grate and burn it out.

Don't keep a big fire in the range when there is no need for it.

Don't let bread grow musty—use it up before it is past using, in puddings, bread cakes, etc.

Don't dig with one side of the broom until it looks freakish, nor use your best broom for scrubbing.

Don't kill yourself rubbing on the washboard when a little washing powder or kerosene will help you willingly.

Don't put your clothes on the line on a freezing day and leave them at the mercy of the winds one minute longer than necessary.

Don't trust too much to servants to take the proper care of eatables, and of the working utensils; a constant supervision of the housewife will not require much care if it is systematic, and it will pay in the end.

Grippe.

Grippe is a germ disease. It is a form of influenza, caused by a particular bacillus. The health authorities of New York City declare it can be produced only by that, and call upon physicians to be accurate in diagnosis, and not classify as grippe any other disease complicated with a severe cold. They say:

"There are many catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract, which are improperly called grippe, and the distinction between these and true grippe is extremely difficult, and often impossible in the milder forms. Grippe, however, is a much more serious affection, produces much greater depression and is followed by much more tedious convalescence. The disease extends rapidly and affects large numbers of people, because of the lack of definite diagnosis, and of any attempt at isolation of patients or disinfection of discharges."—Ex.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash ave., corner Jackson street, one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

All Kinds of Food.

Some one has estimated that twenty-two acres of land is needed to sustain a man on flesh, while that amount of land sown with wheat will feed forty-two persons; sowed to oats, eighty-eight; to potatoes, Indian corn or rice, 176 persons, and planted with the bread-fruit tree, over 6,000 people could be fed.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Riser, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

Union Defenders Day Celebrated by the Sons of Veterans.

Mrs. William P. Alexander, who has been seriously ill for the last few weeks, is slowly convalescing.

Candidates for the nomination for sheriff, register, etc., are beginning to crop out quite lively from both political parties. Soon the woods and plains will be full of them—any shot guns to let? Don't all speak at once.

The grippe is still the prevailing malady, and of course our physicians are very busy battling it. By the way I notice Dr. Braucht handles the ribbons to a very lively team; the animals are extremely high spirited and in a splendid condition. The Dr. has been quite successful since his return to our village.

Sleighing down this way excellent, but the blizzard weather we had the greater part of last week interfered very materially with its enjoyment. On Thursday daylight with the thermometer registering 20 degrees below zero, and remained below the entire day. Friday was simply a repetition, but on Saturday the mercury jumped to 16 degrees above that interesting cipher—and we can breathe again. Since then the weather has been remarkably cold with more snow.

A very ridiculous report was circulated here during the week, that R. G. Kennelley, Republican candidate had withdrawn from the triangular contest for constable in Gregg township, leaving the contest between Reuben Kline, Democrat and regular nominee, and J. Orvis Beatty Independent Democrat, and who had been defeated by Mr. Kline for the nomination at the primary ten days ago. The idea of Mr. Kennelley withdrawing is absurd, he is not that style of a young man, but would bravely stand by his nomination even if certain of being overwhelmed by an adverse vote, and is now fully conscious that in this township his party is in a woeful minority, yet he accepted the nomination to complete the ticket, with a certainty of being defeated. But since the caucus, it must be confessed, that Mr. Kennelley has displayed a very remarkable degree of strength and his following seems to be steadily increasing and from surprising and unexpected quarters. Unquestionably there is a strong and determined opposition to Mr. Kline, of course this is an unknown quantity, but should it prove wide spread and formidable as is supposed, there is evidently a surprise in the air for our voters, for this dissatisfied element is just as likely to flop over to Kennelley as to Beatty, possibly more so, as a vast majority of voters will vote for the regular nominee of an organized party even if of opposite politics, in preference to supporting a socalled independent, which is frequently only another name for a disappointed and defeated candidate. Mr. Kennelley's election is by no means hopeless, but if his present remarkable strength continues is rather a possibility. What particular objection there is to Kline seems difficult to fathom. True he has held the office from time immemorial, and is now beyond his three score years and ten, but whether these are valid objections or not is a question, but evidently they have caused a defection which may or may not be of sufficient magnitude to defeat his election. His competitors Beatty and Kennelley, are both active and intelligent young men, and are very anxious to steb into his official shoes and are straining every effort to do so. Owing to so much doubt and uncertainty the contest has become quite interesting.

Union Defenders day, to commemorate the birth of Abraham Lincoln, under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans, was celebrated in the M. E. church of our village on Sunday last to a very large and appreciative audience. The entertainment was almost an impromptu affair, gotten up so hastily, the speakers and others connected with it were notified only the day previous, and of course had little or no time for preparation, yet the entertainment was highly creditable and proved a decided success. But this is quite natural, for when the Sons of Veterans of this camp venture into any undertaking, it must be a much colder day than any we yet have had before they are "left." The program gotten up for the occasion was quite lengthy and especially interesting. The address of welcome by B. F. Kennelley, was delivered in a very pleasing and cordial manner, and proved himself quite a speaker. F. K. Sheary a young man of decided abilities, essayed the well known address of "President Lincoln at Gettysburg," and delivered it beautifully. That erudite and profound scholar Dr. D. M. Wolf, delivered a very brilliant and able address which received the closest attention. The "Battle of Santiago," was next on the program, and rendered by Miss Kathryn Shires, in an admirable manner. Miss Shires is a very fluent speaker and displays elocutionary abilities of a high order. G. W. Dunkle, one of our war worn veterans, stated in a very pleasant yet forcible manner, the object and aims of the order of Sons of Veterans, and made a very interesting address. "Our Duty as the Son of a Veteran" was in the hands of G. H. Long, who handled the subject thoroughly, and in a masterly manner. "History of the Maine," a select reading by I. A. Sweetwood contained considerable information and was unusually interesting. Mr. Sweetwood is an excellent reader and rounded off his periods very skillfully. Of course the exercises were interspersed with choice music and singing of a National character, all charmingly rendered. After the benediction by Dr. D. M. Wolf, the audience retired, having been highly pleased with the afternoons entertainment.

REBERSBURG.

A Letter of Interest Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Our merchants complain of business being dull.

The roads are in a bad condition, the cross roads are blocked with snow.

J. B. Kreamer, of Centre Hall, has sold his timber tract near Rebersburg to the Harter Bros., of Tylersburg.

J. Bernstein, of New York, is staying at the hotel; he is a jeweler by trade, and is kept busy cleaning clocks and watches.

George Greninger who had intended leaving for Illinois Tuesday morning did not get away on account of the terrible snow storm.

Regina Sheats, who has been working at the hotel, was called home suddenly on account of the serious illness of her mother.

L. B. Frank, our obliging merchant, who was confined to the house with grippe, we are glad to say is at his place of business again.

Mrs. Emma Corman and Emma Wolf, who were attending the convention at Centre Hall last week are home again, and are none the worse for it.

Mrs. Katy Esterline, an aged lady, died at Loganton; she has a number of friends and relatives in this town, and was a lady loved by all who knew her.

The Womans' Missionary Society of United Evangelical church will meet at the home of Mrs. Spangler, on Thursday evening, where they expect to have a social.

Mr. McCloskey, the cigar agent from Williamsport, started from that place on Monday morning and arrived here at noon Tuesday, and reports traveling almost impossible, and killing on horses.

LINDEN HALL.

Adam Blazer's House Burned to the Ground Thursday Last.

The convention at this place commenced Tuesday.

Grippe is still about; Earl Ross took sick very suddenly on Monday evening, but is better again.

James Worrel, wife and son Lloyd were over at Milroy attending the funeral of the former's father.

Wm. and James Musser, of Pinegrove Mills, spent a few days with their sister, Mrs. J. H. Ross, at this place.

Miss Lizzie Gettig went to Centre Hall last week and has not yet returned; convention must have set in pretty hard.

The roads were piled with snow on Monday and Tuesday morning, every man, woman and child was shoveling snow. It was a regular north-wester.

On Thursday last Adam Blazer's house cought fire. Mrs. Blazer was at home with the five youngest children, two of whom she sent out to the L. H. S. Co. for aid but before they reached the office their faces and hands were frozen. When aid finally arrived the house was almost destroyed by the flames. While assisting in rescuing some of the furniture from the flames, Mr. Blazer was overcome by the smoke and fell down the steps and would have perished had not Ed Wieland stood at the door and pulled him out of the burning building.

COBURN.

The Pupils of the Aaronsburg School Will Give an Exhibition.

P. S. Bingaman, of Poe Mills, was a visitor in our town on Saturday.

The attempt to raise a singing class at this place has proven a failure.

Rev. Wolf had no services at this place Sunday, on account of sickness.

Mrs. Frank Hackenberg is visiting her father and sister near Centre Mills.

The wife of T. B. Witmyer our liveryman, presented to him a bouncing girl baby one day last week.

Thomas I. Meyer wears a very broad smile since the arrival of the little stranger at their home a few daes ago.

Protracted meeting has not been in progress since Saturday evening, owing in part to the inclemency of the weather and also on account of Rev. Lohr being somewhat indisposed.

On next Tuesday will be the day to hold the annual spring election, and it is to be hoped that all the citizens who have the good of the community at heart will turn out and cast their votes for the best men on the ticket.

Snow! Snow! Snow! Beautiful snow! Piling up high wherever you go,—but we must be careful or we will get poetical. Many of the roads are impassable since Monday night's storm; trains late, and no daily papers from the cities.

The pupils of the Aaronsburg school taught by J. F. Garthoff of this place, will hold an exhibition on Saturday evening, February 25, 1899. A small admission fee will be charged the proceeds to be used for the purpose of purchasing books for a library for the use of the school.

—One new sleigh left. Reduced from $25 to $18.—W. W. Boob, Centre Hall.

Centre Hill.

La Grippe and colds are prevalant.

Aged Father Strohm is not able to leave the house. Old age is fast asserting itself.

B. W. Ripka was home spending Saturday and Sunday with his parents at this place.

The constableship is waxing hot, John Long of Colyer, has decided to run independent, he will likely give the other candidate a hustle.

Schools have been small during the last week. This kind of weather is hard on teachers, when they have to travel any distance to their schools.

Snow is plenty in our community, all roads are well drifted. The Pike Co. have opened up for travel; travel on by roads is very inconvenient, some roads are impassable.

To Pension Teachers.

A very commendable movement is on foot to pension school teachers after a certain term of service, and a good long term it is, too. The Minnesota legislature is struggling with a bill providing for a teachers' retirement fund which makes it obligatory on the teachers of that state to pay 1 per cent. of their salary into this fund, and which applies only to those cities and towns where three-fourths of the teachers favor it. This movement is a very commendable one, for the rank and file of the teachers of the country can never hope to earn or save enough out of their pay to provide for old age.

May Reduce it to 5 Per Cent.

In view of the plethora of money, it is anticipated in some circles that a measure will be brought before the present session of the legislature to reduce the legal rate of interest in Pennsylvania to five per cent. A similar bill is to be introduced in New York and New Jersey. The legal rate of interest in Pennsylvania on money was 8 per cent. prior to 1828, when it was reduced to 6 per cent., by an act which permitted bargains to be made for a lower rate. In 1853 the law was amended, stipulating that the rate of interest shonld not exceed 6 per cent., and making it impossible to recover more where contests might be made against usury. Twenty years ago it was common in business circles of this state to pay 8 or 10 per cent. on borrowed money.

ILOILO TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS.

Our forces under General Miller captured Iloilo, capital of the island of Panaya, on Saturday last after bombardment.

The rebels set the town on fire before evacuating it, but the American troops extinguished the flames.

It is believed that the enemy's loss was heavy, but no casualties are reported on our side.

They Separated.

Monroe county has a couple living at Stroudsburg, who after a married life of thirty-two years have separated, the wife taking offense because her life partner "asked her to make him a custard pie." While this woman's disposition is nothing to pattern after, still the husband is to be congratulated that he failed to get the pie if it should prove to be anything like some of the custards on the market.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Feb. 9	16	*11 clear.
" 10	*3	*19 clear.
" 11	3	*16 clear.
" 12	5	*2 cloudy.
" 13	4	*1 cloudy.
" 14	14	*3 clear.
" 15	30	*1 clear.

Snowfall: On 11th, night, 1 inch; on 12th, at night, 3½ inches; on 13th, 3 inches; on 14th, night, 3 inches.

On 13 and 14, storm.

—*Below zero.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Wheat, 76c.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.

Butter, fancy creamery, 25c; do prints, 27.

Eggs, fresh, 30.

Live poultry: Hens, 10a11c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 10a11c; ducks, 10a11c; turkeys, 10c; geese 9a10.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

TREES.

The gum trees of Australia are the tallest trees in the world. They average 300 feet in height.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Okhotsk sea. A well was recently dug in that region, and at a depth of 250 feet the ground was still frozen.

A German authority on forestry announces the discovery in India of a tree having leaves so highly electrical that whoever touches one of them receives a severe electrical shock. Even upon the magnetic needle this tree, which has been given the name of philotcea electrica, has a strong influence, causing magnetic variations at a distance of seventy feet. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of the day, being most powerful at noon.

Avoid the Night Air.

Avoid the night air when damp and cold, and you will often avoid having neuralgia, but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, no matter what is the cause and no matter how long it has continued.

Baron Curzon is the eleventh Viceroy of India since it was handed over to the home Government in 1858.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

General Palmer, formerly Gold Democrat candidate for President, is preparing a series of articles reminiscent of Lincoln.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Dr. James H. Worman, of "Outing," whose name President McKinley sent to the Senate as Consul to Munich, has been identified prominently with the magazine and publishing business in New York for a number of years.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The fortune left by Adolph d'Ennery, the dramatist who wrote "The Two Orphans," amounts to more than 12,000,000 francs, or $2,400,000, and some of his relatives are going to law to obtain it.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MORSE, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 20, 1895.

Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, worked at the trade of glassmaker for 12 years.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

When Birds Begin to Sing.

An ornithologist, having investigated the question of at what hour in summer the commonest small birds wake up and sing, states that the greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as 1:30 in the morning, the blackcap beginning about 2:20. It is nearly 4 o'clock, and the sun as well above the horizon, before the first real songster appears in the person of the blackbird. He is heard half an hour before the thrush, and the chirp of the robin begins about the same length of time before that of the wren. Finally, the house sparrow and the tomtit occupy the last place on the list. This investigation has altogether ruined the lark's reputation for early rising. That much-celebrated bird is quite a sluggard, as it does not rise until after the chaffinches, linnets and a number of the hedgerow birds have been up and about.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Chinese Telegraphy.

The Chinese, owing to the multiplicity of the characters in their written language, have solved the problem of telegraphy by using numbers for transmission over the wire instead of characters. The numbers have to be reinterpreted into characters when received. To facilitate the operation, types are used. On one end of each type is a character; on the other end is a number. By reversing and imprinting the types upon a sheet of paper the change is readily effected, with a high degree of accuracy.

A Brilliant Idea.

"Why ain't pap like Billy Stubbs' father?" "What do you mean, Robert?" "Why, Billy ain't a-goin' to hang up his stockin' this Christmas. He says 'tain't big enough. He's going to sneak one of his papa's new union suits and tie up th' legs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE ills of women conspire against domestic harmony. Some derangement of the generative organs is the main cause of most of the unhappiness in the household.

The husband can't understand these troubles. The male physician only knows of them theoretically and scientifically, and finds it hard to cure them.

WOMAN'S PECULIAR ILLS

But there is cure for them, certain, practical and sympathetic. Mrs. Pinkham has been curing these serious ills of women for a quarter of a century. Failure to secure proper advice should not excuse the women of to-day, for the wisest counsel can be had without charge. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for it. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Among the multitude of women helped by Mrs. Pinkham and by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is MRS. JOSEPH KING, Sabina, Ohio. She writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with falling of the womb, and those terrible bearing-down pains, and it seemed as though my back would never stop aching; also had leucorrhœa, dull headaches, could not sleep, was weak and life was a burden to me. I doctored for several years, but it did no good. My husband wanted me to try your medicine, and I am so thankful that I did. I have taken four bottles of the Compound and a box of Liver Pills, and can state that if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw your advertisement. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. It is worth its weight in gold."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Best Soil for Peanuts---Growing Onion Seed---The Care of Young Chickens---Making Milk, Etc., Etc.

THE BEST SOIL FOR PEANUTS.

The best soil for peanuts is a light-colored clayey soil, filled with finely comminuted, cherty, angular gravel, which makes the ground loose and prevents it from baking. The ground should be well drained and light in color, for it is a singular fact that there is a correlation between the color of the soil and the color of the nut, black or deep-red soil making a dark colored nut and light or whitish soils making a light colored nut. The darker soils may and most frequently do make a larger yield per acre, but the nuts are not so marketable and are classed in a lower grade.

Land with much humus is not suited to the growth of peanuts. The soil should be strong, but with a small amount of vegetable matter in its composition. Peanuts, therefore, do not yield well after clover nor in freshly cleared lands. In such conditions the amount of vine is excessive, but the quantity of good peanuts is very small. The best results are obtained by planting the crops after corn or tobacco or potatoes, or after any crop that requires clean cultivation.—Southern Magazine.

GROWING ONION SEED.

It is doubtful whether it will pay you to grow the small amount of onion seed you plant each spring, instead of buying them from the seedmen, says the American Cultivator, in giving advice to a young farmer. There is no great art in growing onion seed, but there is a good deal of work in harvesting and cleaning the seed after it is grown to put into a small job. Besides, we think the seedsmen can and do grow better, heavier onion seed than most growers, who begin to plant onions to grow seed for their own use. We will explain this by saying that in most cases, when the onion grower thinks he will hereafter raise his own seeds, he takes onions that he has kept over winter and which are more or less deteriorated by keeping, and plants them as early as he can get on the ground in the spring. The regular seed grower plants the onion in the fall, ridging up the earth over them so that when once frozen through to and including the onion, it will not be thawed out before spring. It does not injure onions to freeze them in the soil once, provided they are not disturbed until thawed out. Repeated freezing and thawing, and also handling onions while frozen, will cause them to rot. The result is that the fall-planted onions are coming up before those kept in the cellar can be planted, and this earliness makes them ripen their seed early, before hot, muggy weather comes, when whole fields of onions may be struck by blight, so that hardly any good seed can be produced. Onions for seed should be liberally manured with potash and phosphate. These will make the seed crop more abundant and the seed heavier. It is the heavy seed that is needed to produce strong, vigorous growth of onions in their early stages. If the ground is made very compact two inches below the surface the vigorous growth will make large, flat onions, and will not have a tendancy to run the crop into scullions.

THE CARE OF YOUNG CHICKENS.

The time is not far distant when preparations must be made for the care and comfort of early hatched chicks—for 'tis these that require extra care and food—the later broods thriving with practically what nature has provided for them.

For the benefit of those who are desirous of adopting the very best methods, I give what I consider a good common sense system of food and care from time of hatching to two months of age.

One of the most essential points to consider is the vigor of parent stock, for it is absolutely useless to attempt to raise chicks from eggs laid by weak or debilitating hens. This settled, I shall presume the chicks are hatched; the next thing then is to start them right.

Dust the hen thoroughly with a Persian insect powder when you remove her from the nest, carefully rubbing the powder through the feathers so that the skin is completely covered. A slat coop, which you have previously arranged, with board floor and placed under a shed will now serve as a house for the brood.

Do not put the coop out in the rain and snow, but let it remain where the chicks will be both dry and warm. On bright days open the slat front and let the little fellows come out and run around, but do not give the hen her liberty.

Their first food should be oatmeal, with a little fine grit, slightly moistened with sweet milk. This should be given them every two hours first few days, after which morning, noon and night will suffice.

At two weeks of age they will eat and relish cracked corn and wheat and in fact almost any cracked grain will furnish an appetizing change. A little cabbage or lettuce chopped fine should be given twice a week and if convenient a little green ground bone or lean meat should be given every other day.

When ten days old, dust the hen again with insect powder, so that any lice which may have escaped the first application will not have a chance to get another start.

When chicks are six weeks old both hen and brood may be allowed their liberty on nice days, though they should be compelled to return to the coop each night. After being weaned the chicks will still return to the coop at night and should be allowed to do so until four months old.—Farm and Home.

MAKING MILK.

The man who owns the cows is the one who makes the milk. He can make little or much of it. He can make it clean or dirty, cheap or expensive. In fact, he can vary the milk to suit himself. The cow is only a complicated apparatus in which he turns his various fodders and out of which he obtains the finished product in the shape of milk. Like all other machines, the cow is subject to the law of thermodynamics. She must use a certain amount of her fodder to keep the vital machinery in motion. This includes the keeping of the animal heat at the right point, the circulation of the blood, the digestion of food, the elaboration of milk, and all the other vital actions which go to make up the life of the animal.

Experiments have shown that it requires sixteen pounds of dry organic matter to keep this machinery in motion—that is, to keep the animal alive and in health. From the rest of the food given above that weight the dairyman may expect greater or less returns in the form of milk. Here comes the first point. Now, how much fodder does it take to keep the cow? Sixteen pounds or twenty pounds? There is a wide margin here—all the difference between profit and loss. Ask the cow and see what she says. If she is using twice as much fodder as she ought to to keep the machine in motion, then she is not a profitable animal. If she cannot use the excess of feed given her over her maintenance ration to produce a profitable amount of butter fat, she is not worth keeping and should be disposed of as soon as possible.

No dairyman can afford, under present conditions, or even under any conditions, to keep animals that eat food that they cannot return a greater value for in the milk pail. If he does keep such animals, his progress down the financial hill is neither slow nor comfortable. His life is one long struggle against conditions that he might change if he only would. There are many roads that lead to loss and profit on the farm, but the broadest, smoothest road with the steepest downward pitch is the one travelled by the unprofitable cow.—Heard's Dairyman.

GROOMING COWS.

Winter dairymen should put these words at the head of their list of stable mixtures, "Keep your cows clean." The words are important, for they relate both to the health of the cows and the purity of the milk.

I believe that it richly pays to groom cows as regularly as horses, and to keep them as sleek looking. Plenty of bedding, while conducting to their warmth and comfort, will reduce the labor of currying to a minimum, and keep the functions of the skin in a normal healthy state. Besides this, it keeps dirt and loose hairs removed, so there will be none falling into the milk.

Cattle enjoy currying and brushing even more than horses, and by their actions show evidence of their pleasure while it is being done.

Care should be taken that lice are not transmitted by means of these manipulations, as one lousy animal may spread parasites through a whole herd.

Cows should be curried and brushed in the morning before milking, as then they have just arisen from an all night's recumbency, and are as dirty and dusty as at any time during the 24 hours. A prevalent custom for some milkers is to brush off the udder and teats after they have sat down to milk.

This is wrong, as then more or less of the dirt will get in the empty pail, or, adhering to the hand of the milker, drop in afterward. All of the cows should be curried, and their sides and udder brushed, before the milking process has begun.

If you try currying, you will notice that after you have practiced it on your cows for a few weeks that there will be little, if any, loose hair and scales brought away, the skin being healthy and the hair glossy.

Stables should be cleaned at least twice daily, as this will materially assist in keeping the cattle clean.

Should lice appear I have never found any better remedy than a strongo decoction of tobacco applied along the back and about the base of the horns. The stanchions should be washed with a one-to-1000 strength solution of corrosive sublimate. This is a most effective germicide, but may have to be applied to the wood work more than once to kill larvae not hatched out at time of first application.

Properly looking at the subject of keeping the cows clean, sweet and neat is as important a one as supplying their stomachs with nutritious and well-balanced rations. It not only conducts to their good health, but indirectly stimulates the milk flow, and insures that milk against contamination in the stable.

Cows that are well groomed and free from parasites are never seen rubbing their hair off against posts and fences about the barnyard. "It takes money to make money," and it takes cows that are cows to make milk production profitable. Cows are largely what their owners cause them to be. In fact, a cow by her appearance reflects her owner's character pretty thoroughly.

QUEER ANIMAL AGREEMENTS.

Unlike Creatures That Get Along Very Well in Common Quarters.

An intimate connection subsisting between different animals is known as commensalism, commensals being creatures which may be said to sit at the same table, but which do not prey upon one another. Of late years naturalists have become acquainted with numerous examples of this form of animal partnership. In one of the Chicken Islands, off the New Zealand coast, a curious lizard known as the tuatara and certain species of the petrels were found inhabiting the same burrows, apparently on the best of terms. In rare cases the burrow, which consists of a passage two or three feet long, ending in a chamber a foot and a half long, one foot broad and six inches high, is the work of the bird. As a rule, however, the lizard is the excavator. Each builds its nest on opposite sides of the chamber, the lizard almost invariably choosing the left and the petrel the right side. The lizard feeds partly on worms and beetles and partly on the remnants of fishes brought to their common table by the petrel, both animals being thus benefitted by the partnership. This is probably more than can be said of the prarie dog, whose underground home is frequently shared by the rattlesnake and the burrowing owl. These were at one time supposed to form a "happy family," but considerable doubt has been cast on the point by the discovery of young prarie dogs in the stomach of the rattlesnake, which seems to indicate that commensalism in this particular case has been a one-sided affair so far as the benefits were concerned.

It is among marine animals however, that the most striking examples of commensalism have been observed. A feeble fish called the remora owes its success in life to the powerful alliances it forms. One of its fins has been transformed into a sucker placed right on top of its head, by means of which it attaches itself firmly to any passing shark, whale, or even ship, no doubt mistaking the latter for some huge sea monster. By these it is transported without any exertion on its own part over great distances, meanwhile picking up such food as may come in its way.

Several small fishes have been found also, to habitually lodge in the mouth cavity of a Brazilian catfish, sharing such food as the latter succeeds in capturing. The enemies of the smaller fishes are so numerous that it is only by retreating to places inaccessible to their foes that they have a chance of survival. A favorite shelter for many small fishes is the round disk of the larger sea jellies, the stinging properties of which probably cause them to be avoided by the other denizens of the deep. As many as twenty fishes have been counted swimming within the fringed margin of one of these pulsating umbrellas. The sea cucumbers are another group of lowly sea forms which afford shelter to fishes.

Other instances might be given, such as that of the little pea crab, found in mussels and other bivalve shells, which in return for the protection given them by the molluskan shell gives its host a share of the food it captures.

Carried Off by an Eagle.

"Did you ever see an eagle carry off a baby to the skies?" said a Broome County drummer, who is in New York for the sights. "There's a farmer named Vandewater living near Cascade Valley, in the County I come from. Last summer he caught a big eagle in a trap. The bird grew tame and became a household pet. A few mornings ago Mrs. Vandewater went to a neighbor's to borrow some salt, leaving her small children with the eagle. When she returned the eagle was sitting on a shed with the baby in its talons.

"A hunter came along with a gun. Before he could shoot, the eagle flew away with the baby. The child was heavy, and it was impossible for the bird to rise for more than twenty feet above the ground. It appeared an easy mark, but the man was afraid to shoot on account of the child.

"After chasing the eagle and its prey for a quarter of a mile, the hunter shot at the bird and broke one of its wings. The eagle beat the air furiously with its remaining wing for a full minute and then began to fall.

"Mrs. Vandewater rushed for her crying child, and soon had it in her arms. The eagle continued to fight, but it was soon killed with the butt of the rifle. It measured seven feet from tip to tip. The child was not hurt much, but when it grows up it can prove that I'm a truthful man occasionally, even if I am a drummer.—New York Press.

The Competition of Brains.

He is a young man who means well. He was invited to a small assemblage, where all the people were supposed to be truly clever. In fact, there was no supposition about it. They were truly clever. They had to be. They wrote things or drew pictures or composed music. The well-meaning young man didnt do any of these things and he felt a little embarrassed. It was not long before he grew uncomfortable, under the impression that he was a jarring influence. They were evidently trying to bring the conversation down to his levl. He wished they wouldn't. He knew it must pain them to utter commonplaces about the weather or to discuss the platitudes which content ordinary people as topics. It was kind of them, but he was unworthy of such a sacrifice. He resolved to do what he could to show it wasn't entirely necessary. A queer incident had occurred in his office a short time before. He had welcomed it with delight and cherished it in his memory for this occasion. He summoned all his powers as a raconteur and related it. He gave it all the animation and expression he could, feeling rather confident, because he had tried it on a number of friends previously with encouraging results. When he concluded there was no demonstration of approval. Everybody had displayed attention and was almost eager. But when it was all over each face wore a look of deep mental abstraction. And in a short time all had said good night and gone home. The well-meaning young man was the last to leave.

"I thought that was a rather novel and clever story I told," he said beseechingly, as he was putting on his overcoat.

"Yes," she answered with a sigh. "It was unmistakably novel and clever."

The next day before noon the anecdote he had related was before eight different editors, in the form of stories and poems, and in the hands of two music publishers, arranged with ragtime accomplishment.

The hostess never invited the young time accompaniment.

He had broken up the party.

The Fungus in Art.

The fungus in art is certainly a new thing for one who is seeking novelties, and in one of those small crosstown stores which are very like the Paris shops, and where one runs across all sorts of novelties which the larger stores have not yet made common by quantity and display, an interesting exhibition of the queer, misformed excrescence of trees and earth may be seen. They have been used by the clever hand of an artist for dainty little landscapes in sepia and India ink, the delicate browns shading into darker tints of the natural substance, forming a charming monochromatic effect.

Any one who is a student of natural history recalls what strange shapes these fungous growths assume. Sometimes they resemble sea shells, sometimes human heads, sometimes flowers, their differences as many as cloud effects. With a deft brush no end of pretty "bits" may be made. Truly, there is nothing that cannot be turned by the trained hand and eye into decoration; nothing in nature which is really unbeautiful. The largest growth on trees in the world may be seen on the enormous oaks of Richmond Park, near London, but one has never connected them before, it is safe to assume, with anything beautiful.—New York Herald.

Wood For Canes.

Oak and hazel have always held their own. Holly was almost an equal favorite. The ground ash has constantly been used by country folk of all degrees having any association with horses or cattle. At one time it was fashionable in London simplex mundities, just the plain supple, elastic stick, but with gold band around the top to give it a mark of distinction. A present the hazel seems fashionable. Those who use it are not in the majority of cases, we surmise aware of the magic lore always associated with the hazel and its nuts, as to which much might be written. Orange and lemon wood find favor with some. Curious sticks there are, too, if this be not a "bull," made of huge cabbage stalks from the Channel Islands. The blackthorn has always found Ireland true to it as the needle of the pole, while some part of Scotland likes the rowan. This is a tree of much magical legend. Twigs of it nailed on cow-houses or stables act as does the horse-shoe elsewhere, and the herd boy or girl often carries a rowan stick with a bit of red thread attached to ward off from the cattle the evil eye, warlocks, or witches.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Silk Umbrella Was a Luxury.

Some twenty-five years ago a silk umbrella was generally regarded in this country as, comparatively, a luxury. Only twenty-one years ago, an old salesman said, he remembered going "on the road" from New York to New England, and being told by the head of his house that it was absolutely useless for him to put any silk umbrellas in his sample trunk, because people would not buy them. "Now," said he, "I can't sell anything else there." The great majority of people now buy umbrellas which are covered either with silk or with a fabric which is silk mixture. Going back a very long way, one finds no umbrellas except silk for the exceptional few, and cotton for the kind affected by Mrs. Gamp. Succeeding this time, however, there was a considerable period in which alpaca and gingham were largely used as an improvement on cotton. Alpaca was given up because it was heavy and clumsy to roll, and gingham also gave way to more desirable substitutes.—New York Post.

Rabbit Kept a Dog Guessing.

I once heard a lady mention the fact that in Colorado they have jackrabbits seventeen feet long. She knew it, for her son had told her so. What she meant was that the rabbit jumped seventeen feet. Guy says they don't have any such rabbits in the fauna of the Adirondacks, but he has seen one that jumped ten feet straight into the air. He had set some twitched-up snares on one occasion, and a rabbit that a dog was chasing happened to get into one. The dog tried to catch the rabbit, but every time he made a dive for it the rabbit jumped, and with the spring of the elastic sapling to which the snare was attached shot up in the air to a surprising height. It kept the dog guessing, for he had never seen a rabbit come so near flying.—Forest and Stream.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "The Evil of Selfishness"—Help Others to Bear Their Burdens—It is a Christian's Duty to Encourage and Aid His Comrades in Life's Battle.

TEXT: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."—Galatians vi., 2.

Every man for himself! If there be room for only one more passenger in the lifeboat get in yourself. If there be a burden to lift, you supervise while others shoulder it. You be the digit while others are the ciphers on the right hand side—nothing in themselves, but augmenting you. In opposition to that theory of selfishness Paul advances in my text the gospel theory, "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Everybody has burdens. Sometimes they come down upon the shoulders, sometimes they come down upon the head, sometimes they come down upon the heart. Looking over any assembly, they all seem well and bright and easy, but each one has a burden to lift, and some of them have more than they can lift. Paul proposes to split up these burdens into fragments. You take part of mine, and I must take part of yours, and each one will take part of the others, and so we will fulfill the law of Christ.

Mrs. Appleton, of Boston, the daughter of Daniel Webster, was dying after long illness. The great lawyer after pleading an important case in the courtroom on his way home stopped at the house of his daughter and went into her sickroom. She said to him, "Father, why are you out today in this cold weather without an overcoat?" The great lawyer went into the next room and wa- in a flood of tears, saying, "Dying herself, yet thinking only of me." Oh, how much more beautiful is care for others than this everlasting taking care of ourselves! High up in the wall of the temple of Baalbec there are three stones, each weighing 1100 tons. They were lifted up by a style of machinery that is now among the lost arts. But in my text is the gospel machinery, by which the vaster and the heavier tonnage of the world's burden is to be lifted from the crushed heart of the human race. What you and I most need to learn is the spirit of helpfulness.

Encourage the merchant. If he have a superior style of goods, tell him so. If he have with his clerks adorned the show windows and the shelves, compliment his taste. If he have a good business locality, if he have had great success, if he have brilliant prospects for the future, recognize all this. Be not afraid that he will become arrogant and puffed up by your approval. Before night some shopgoing person will come in and tell him that his prices are exorbitant and that his goods are of an inferior quality and that his show window gave promise of far better things than he found inside. Before the night of the day in which you say encouraging words to that merchant there will be some crank, male or female, who will come into the store and depreciate everything and haul down enough goods from the shelves to fit out a family for a whole winter without buying a cent's worth. If the merchant be a grocer, there will be some one before night who will come into his establishment and taste of this and taste of that and taste of everything else, in that way stealing all the profits of anything that he may purchase—buying three apples while he is eating one orange!

Before the night of the day when you approve that merchant he will have a bad debt which he will have to erase, a bad debt made by some one who has moved away from the neighborhood without giving any hint of the place of destination. Before the night of the day when you have uttered encouraging words to the merchant there will be some woman who will return to his store and say she had lost her purse; she left it there in the store, she brought it there, she did not take it away, she knows it is there, leaving you to make any delicate and complimentary inference that you wish to make. Before night that merchant will hear that some style of goods of which he has a large supply is going out of fashion, and there will be some one who will come into the store and pay a bill under protest, saying he has paid it before, but the receipt has been lost. Now, encourage that merchant, not fearing that he will become arrogant or puffed up, for there will be before night enough unpleasant words said to keep him from becoming apoplectic with plethora of praise.

Encourage newspaper men. If you knew how many annoyances they have, if you understood that their most elaborate article is sometimes flung out because there is such great pressure on the columns, and that an accurate report of a speech is expected, although the utterance be so indistinct the discourse is one long stenographic guess, and that the midnight which finds you asleep demands that they be awake, and that they are sometimes ground between the wheels of our great brain manufactories; sickened at the often approach of men who want complimentary newspaper notices or who want newspaper retraction; one day sent to report a burial, the next day to report a pugilistic encounter; shifted from place to place by sudden revolution which is liable to take place any day in our great journalistic establishments; precarious life becoming more and more precarious—if you understood it you you would be more sympathetic. Be affable when you have not an ax to be sharpened on their grindstone. Discuss in your mind what the nineteenth century would be without the newspaper and give encouraging words to all who are engaged in this interest, from the chief of editorial department down to the boy that throws the morning or evening newspaper into your basement window.

Encourage mechanics. They will plumb the pipes, or they will calcimine the ceilings, or they will put down the carpets, or they will grain the doors, or they will fashion the wardrobe. Be not among those who never say anything to a mechanic except to find fault. If he has done a job well, tell him it is splendidly done. The book is well bound, the door is well grained, the chandelier is well swung, the work is grandly accomplished. Be not among those employers who never say anything to their employes except to swear at them. Do not be afraid you will make that mechanic so puffed up and arrogant he will never again want to be seen with working apron or in shirt sleeves, for before the night comes of that day when you praise him there will be a lawsuit brought against him because he did not finish his work as soon as he promised it, forgetful of the fact that his wife has been sick and two of his children have died of scarlet fever and he has had a felon on a finger of the right hand. Denounced perhaps because the paint is very faint in color, not recognizing the fact that the mechanic himself has been cheated out of the right ingredients, and that he did not find out the trouble in time, or scolded at because he seems to have lamed a horse by unskillful shoeing, when the horse has for months had spavin or ringbone or springhalt. You feel that you have the right to find fault with a mechanic when he does ill. Do you ever praise a mechanic when he does well?

Encourage the farmers. They come into your stores, you meet them in the city markets, you often associate with them in the summer months. Office seekers go through the land and they stand on political platforms, and they tell the farmers the story about the independent life of a farmer, giving flattery where they ought to give sympathy. Independent of what? I was brought up on a farm, I worked on a farm, I know all about it. I hardly saw a city until I was grown, and I tell you that there are no class of people in this country who have it harder and who more need your sympathy than farmers. Independent of what? Of the curculio that stings the peach trees, or the rust in the wheat, of the long rain with the rye down? Independent of the grasshopper, of the locust, of the army worm, of the potato bug? Independent of the drought that burns up the harvest? Independent of the cow with the hollow horn, or the sheep with the foot rot, or the pet horse with a nail in his hoof? Independent of the cold that freezes out the winter grain? Independent of the snow bank out of which he must shovel himself? Independent of the cold weather when he stands thrashing his numbed fingers around his body to keep them from being frosted? Independent of the frozen ears and the frozen feet? Independent of what? Fancy farmers who have made their fortunes in the city and go out in the country to build houses with all the modern improvements and make farming a luxury may not need any solace, but the yeomanry who got their living out of the soil and who that way have to clothe their families and educate their children and pay their taxes and meet the interest on mortgaged farms—such men find a terrific struggle. I demand that office seekers and politicians fold up their gaseous and imbecile speeches about the independent life of a farmer and substitute some word of comfort drawn from the fact that they are free from city conventionalities and city epidemics and city temptations.

Encourage the doctors. You praise the doctor when he brings you up from an awful crisis of disease, but do you praise the doctor when, through skillful treatment of the incipient stages of disease, he keeps you from sinking down to the awful crisis? There is a great deal of cheap and heartless wit about doctors, but I notice that the people who get off the wit are the first to send for a doctor when there is anything the matter. There are those who undertake to say in our day that doctors are really useless. One man has written a book entitled, "Every Man His Own Doctor." That author ought to write one more book entitled, "Every Man His Own Undertaker." "Oh," says some one, "physicians in constant presence of pain get hard hearted!" Do they? The most celebrated surgeon of the last generation stood in a clinical department of one of the New York medical colleges, the students gathered in the amphitheater to see a very painful operation on a little child. The old surgeon said: "Gentlemen, excuse me if I retire. These surgeons can do this as well as I can, and as I get older it gives me more and more distress to see pain."

Encourage the lawyers. They are often cheated out of their fees, and so often have to breathe the villainous air of courtrooms, and they so often have to bear ponderous responsibility, and they have to maintain against the sharks in their profession the dignity of that calling which was honored by the fact that the only man allowed to stand on Mount Sinai beside the Lord was Moses, the lawyer, and that the Bible speaks of Christ as the advocate. Encourage lawyers in their profession of transcendent importance—a profession honored by having on the bench a Chief Justice Story and at the bar a Rufus Choate.

Encourage the teachers in our public schools—occupation arduous and poorly compensated. In all the cities when there comes a fit of economy on the part of officials the first thing to do is always to cut down teachers' salaries. To take forty or fifty boys whose parents suppose them precocious and keep the parents from finding out their mistake; to take an empty head and fill it; to meet the expectation of parents who think their children at fifteen years of age ought to be mathematicians and metaphysicians and rhetoricians; to work successfully that great stuffing machine, the modern school system, is a very arduous work. Encourage them by the usefulness and the everlastingness and the magnitude of their occupation, and when your children do well compliment the instructor, praise the teacher, thank the educator.

Encourage all invalids by telling them how many you have known with the same ailments who got well, and not by telling them of their sunken eye or asking them whether the color of their cheek is really hectic or mentioning cases in which that style of disease ended fatally or telling them how badly they look. Cheerful words are more soothing than chloral, more stimulating than cognac, more tonic than bitters. Many an invalid has recovered through the influence of cheerful surroundings.

Encourage all starting in life by yourself becoming reminiscent. Established merchants, by telling these young merchants when you got your first customer, and how you sat behind the counter eating your luncheon with one eye on the door. Established lawyers, encourage young lawyers by telling of the time when you broke down in your first speech. Established ministers of the gospel, encourage young ministers by merciful examination of theological candidates, not walking around with a profundity and overwhelmingness of manner as though you were one of the eternal decrees. Doctor established, by telling young doctors how you yourself once mistook the measles for scarlatina. And if you have nothing to say that is encouraging, O man, put your teeth tightly together and cover them with the curtain of your lip, compress your lips and put your hand over your mouth and keep still.

Encourage the troubled by thoughts of release and reassociation. Encourage the aged by thoughts of eternal juvenescence. Encourage the herdsman amid the troughs of sin to go back to the banquet at the father's homestead. Give us tones in the major key instead of the minor. Give us "Coronation" instead of "Naomi." You have seen cars so arranged that one car going down the hill rolled another car up the hill. They nearly balanced each other. And every man that finds life up hill ought to be helped by those who have passed the heights and are descending to the vale. Oh, let us bear one another's burdens!

A gentleman in England died leaving his fortune by will to two sons. The son that staid at home destroyed the father's will and pretended that the brother who was absent was dead and buried. The absent brother after awhile returned and claimed his part of the property. Judges and jurors were to be bribed to say that the returned brother and son was no son at all, but only an impostor. The trial came on. Sir Matthew Hale, the pride of the English courtroom and for twenty years the pride of jurisprudence, heard that that injustice was about to be practiced. He put off his official robe. He put on the garb of a miller. He went to the village where that trial was to take place. He entered the courtroom. He somehow got empaneled as one of the jurors. The bribes came around, and the man gave ten pieces of gold to the other jurors, but as this was only a poor miller the briber gave to him only five pieces of gold. A verdict was brought in rejecting the rights of this returned brother. He was to have no share in the inheritance. "Hold, my lord!" said the miller. "Hold; we are not all agreed on this verdict. These other men have received ten pieces of gold in bribery, and I have received only five." "Who are you? Where do you come from?" said the judge on the bench. The response was: "I am from Westminster Hall; my name is Matthew Hale, lord chief justice of the king's bench. Off of that place thou villain!" And so the injustice was balked, and so the young man got his inheritance. It was all for another that Sir Matthew Hale took off his robe and put on the garb of a miller. And so Christ took off His robe of royalty and put on the attire of our humanity, and in that disguise He won our eternal portion. Now are we the sons of God! Joint heirs! We went off from home sure enough, but we got back in time to receive our eternal inheritance. And if Christ bore our burden, surely we can afford to bear each other's burdens.

Germany's Spirit of Compromise.

It is reported from Berlin that Germany is willing to meet the United States and Great Britain in a spirit of compromise on the issues arising out of the recent Samoan dissensions.

TREATY NOW RATIFIED.

A Hard Fight Over It to the Last Moment.

THE VOTE WAS 57 TO 27.

The Senate Confirmed the Action of the Peace Commissioners—Both Sides Worked Like Beavers to Keep Their Lines Unbroken—Effect of the Attack By the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—The Senate Monday afternoon ratified the treaty of peace with Spain by a vote of 57 to 27, six Senators being absent and paired.

The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was removed the result was supposed to be private, but the Vice-President had no more than announced the figures before Senators rushed out from every door leading from the Senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary.

No vote has been taken in the Senate since the repeal of the purchasing clause of Herman law, that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote of Monday. Only the select few knew how Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, and Jones, of Nevada, would vote half an hour before their vote was cast, and not even these knew when the bell rang for executive session at a quarter past 2 o'clock.

Result In Doubt To the Last.

Very few Senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloak rooms in trying on the one side, to gain votes for the treaty, and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who had given their especial attention to securing the necessary votes to insure ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact.

Half an hour afterwards it was whispered about that Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs at Manila. Senator Jones, of Nevada, went over at the last moment, making the vote one more than was necessary. There was no applause when the result was announced, but many Senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

In advance of the voting speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the Vice-President interrupted Senator Money, who was then speaking, to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But one amendment was offered, that prepared by Senator Vest placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. In the temporary absence of Mr. Vest it was presented by Mr. Gorman. The amendment was rejected.

The only vote considered significant of a change favorable to the treaty was that of Mr. McEnery, who voted against the amendment. Senators Jones, of Nevada, McLaurin and Kenney voted for it.

The vote was immediately announced and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few Senators who were not in their seats that the culminating event had arrived. The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position. He said that the attack upon our troops at Manila had brought about a new condition of affairs and that he should vote for the treaty.

He had hardly concluded when Senator McEnery approached him with a word of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana Senator made no speech of explanation to the Senate.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, did not vote in the first roll-call, but came in from the cloakroom before the vote was announced, and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was against expansion, and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion, he would not vote for it, as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days, in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened, but had at the same time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty, and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative.

The vote on the ratification of the treaty was then taken, and resulted as stated above—57 to 27.

MRS. BOTKIN IS SENTENCED.

Sent to the Penitentiary for the Term of Her Natural Life.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was sentenced to serve the term of her natural life in the San Quentin penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., whom she killed by means of a box of poisoned candy, sent through the mails, as a gift from a friend, and unsuspectingly eaten by Mrs. Dunning and some of her friends. Her sister, Mrs. Joshua P. Deane, also died from the effects of the arsenic with which the candies were loaded.

Judge Cook, who pronounced the sentence, refused to grant the appeal for a new trial, made by Mrs. Botkin's attorneys, who held that this State had no jurisdiction in the matter.

In a comprehensive review of the case Judge Cook showed that this State did have jurisdiction in the matter.

Mrs. Botkin, when asked if she wished to say anything in her own defense, stated that she was innocent of the horrible crime. Her attorneys gave notice that they would apply for a writ of probable cause.

A Tobacco Factory Destroyed.

Providence, Ky., (Special.)—One of the largest tobacco houses in this section of the State, located at this place, and operated by J. G. Givens, was destroyed by fire. It contained seven hundred thousand pounds of fine strip tobacco, possibly two-thirds of this season's purchase. The loss will reach $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Seventy hands are thrown out of employment. The house and contents were insured.

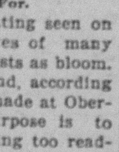
40 to 60 per cent Saved Buying Here.

$1.75

For this White Enameled Steel Bedstead. We make them in 54, 48, 42 and 36 inch widths, 75 inches long; 1 inch pillars, ⅝ inch filler.

A $4.00 Bedstead for $1.75 is but one of the thousands of bargains contained in our general catalogue of Furniture, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Mirrors, Pictures, Lamps, Refrigerators, Upholstery Goods, Baby Carriages, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Clocks, etc. Why buy these goods from high-priced retailers when you can deal with the manufacturer?

We publish the finest lithographed catalogue in this country—it show exact designs of Rugs, Carpets, Art Squares, Portieres and Lace Curtains in hand-painted colors. It tells you how to buy at dealers prices. We sew Carpets free, furnish lining and prepay freight.



There is not a town or village in the United States where we are not selling. We make frequent shipments to Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, Cuba and even as far as Australia and South Africa. There is a cause for all this business. Why? Our free catalogues will tell you. Address this way,

Baby Carriages $2.70 to $50.

Julius Hines & Son,

Dept. 314 BALTIMORE, MD.

Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, is a good skater, and the other day was among those on the ice on Boston Common.

Saves Time and Money.

It is delightful weather to breathe fresh, invigorating air, but take care of lumbago, or else St. Jacobs Oil must take care of it and cure it promptly. It saves time and money.

Mollified.

He kissed her boldly on Market street, opposite the Phelan building.

"Sir!" she shrieked, "you are an utter stranger to me. What means this familiarity?"

"Miss," he replied, bowing low, "though we never met before, you must excuse me. I bet my friend that I would kiss the prettiest girl I saw on the block."

A soft, forgiving smile replaced her wrathful glance.

"You are forgiven this time," she said, sweetly, "but please don't let it occur again."—San Francisco News Letter.

What Bloom Is For.

The white powdery coating seen on some fruits and the leaves of many plants is known to botanists as bloom. It is of a waxy nature, and, according to experiments recently made at Oberlin College, its chief purpose is to prevent water from passing too readily out of the leaves. When the bloom was removed the transpiration of water was greatly increased, the loss in some cases being in a given time two and a half times as much as before the removal.

Electric Motor Wagons.

The Automobile Club and some electric associations in France are occupied in endeavoring to establish electric charging stations for electric vehicles. The idea is to arrange with electric light and power stations to do the work, so as to make the use of electrically propelled carriages possible all over France.

A Foolish Question.

The Preacher—And do you go to Sunday school, my little man? The Little Man—No. Christmas is past, ain't it?

Without beans and blue stockings there would be no Boston.

It Hangs On

If it was only health, we might let it cling.

But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time.

And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

draws out inflammation of the lungs.

Advice Free.

Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Medicinal Soap.

The use of soaps containing a disinfectant of some kind has become so general, says the Medical Press, that observations on the practical value of such combinations cannot fail to be of interest. Dr. Reithoffer has recently published the results of some experiments carried out by him with various kinds of soap, having for object to determine their value as microbicides. He used the ordinary mottled soap, white almond soap perfumed with nitrobenzine, and hard potash soap. He found that these soaps were very inimical to the cholera mivrobe, a 1 per cent solution killing them in a short space of time, while a 5 per cent solution of the potash soap killed them in five minutes. We are, therefore, at liberty to infer that, as in washing the hands the strength of the soap solution is never less than 5, and may go as high as 45, per cent this method of disinfecting the hands, as well as the clothes, etc., is fully trustworthy. Most stronger solutions are required, however, to destroy the bacill of typhoid, the coli-bacillus, etc., not less than 10 per cent being sufficient. None of the soaps experimented with appear to have any effect on pyogenic microbe. The practical result of these investigations is that it is always preferable to use soap and water first of all, rinsing the hands in the disinfectant solution afterward. This is an important point, which merits to be generally made known.

More for Her Money.

"I hear that your daughter has broken off her engagement with the count. Is it true?" "Yes; she ran across a chance to get a duke at the same figure."

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

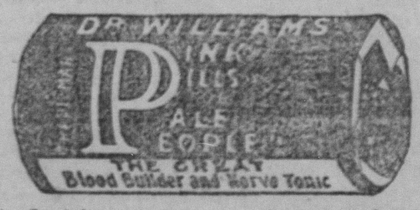
Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis Can be Cured.

These extreme nervous disorders were treated with wonderful success by the discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, previous to his discovery being offered to the public generally. This remedy is the only known specific in many diseases that, until recent years, were pronounced incurable. Here is the proof:

James Crocket, a sturdy old Scotchman living in Detroit, Mich, at 28 Montcalm St., was cured of Locomotor Ataxia by these pills. For many years he has been a chief engineer of one of those big passenger palace steamers plying upon the great lakes. This is a position of great responsibility and the anxiety causes a great nervous strain. Mr. Crocket says: "For fifteen years I watched the big engines and boilers without a single accident, and only noticed that I was getting nervous. Suddenly without warning I was taken sick, and was prostrated. I had the best of physicians but grew gradually worse. At a council of doctors, they said I had nervous prostration, and had destroyed my whole nervous system and would never recover. For three years I was unable to move from my bed. The doctor said I had locomotor ataxia, and would never be able to walk again.

"The pains and suffering I experienced during those years are almost indescribable. The friends that came to see me bid me good-bye when they left me and I was given up. The doctors said nothing more could be done. My wife kept reading to me, articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We finally decided to try them. The first box gave me relief. I continued to use them for about two years before I could get strength enough to walk. I am nearly seventy-five years old and there is not a man in this city that can kick higher or walk further than I can and to-day I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for they saved my life."—*Detroit Evening News.*

The Genuine are sold only in Packages Like This



50 cents per box at all druggists or sent direct by mail.

Address the DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N.Y.

Too Tongue.

The doctor said: "Show me your tongue."
But the bright little miss was high strongue.
"My tongue isn't sick,"
She answered him quick;
"The trouble's way down in my longue."

—Chicago Tribune.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Both President and Mrs McKinley are extremely fond of young people.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Mrs. McKinley is said to receive about two hundred letters a day.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Governor Roosevelt spends daily six hours and 40 minutes at the New York Capitol.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Rosa Bonheur, the painter, so well known as a lover of animals, now and again holds "receptions" of the pets of her friends.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

"Long Jones" is credited with having had a great deal to do with electing Mr. Quarles Senator in the State of Wisconsin.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 30 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

COLOR and flavor of fruits, size, quality and appearance of vegetables, weight and plumpness of grain, are all produced by Potash.

Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get Free our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers with greatest economy and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, S. Troy, Pa., furnished the world by growing 350 bushels Big Four Oats. J. Brubaker, Mishicott, Wis., 170 bush. barley, and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 156 bush. Salzer's seed per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare, farm seeds, Salt Bush, Rape for Sheep, 400 Bushels Corn, Big Four Oats, Beardless Barley, Pedigree Incomparable Shipping Teosinte per acre 60 tons, etc., etc. Wheat. Including our mammoth Seed Catalogue, telling all about our Farm seeds, etc., all mailed you when postpaid for 10c. postage. Send this notice with $10, and we'll start 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes at $1.20 and up a bbl. 25 more rarities. Catalog alone, 5c. No. AC

Please send this adv. along.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 16

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RACKET STORE NEWS

HAVE YOU 75 CENTS

In your inside pocket? and have U 5 friends that have 75 cents in their inside pocket? If U have and come to The Racket any time between this and March 1st, I will show U how U and your 5 friends can buy $3.50 worth of any goobs in the store, U for nothing, your friends for 15 cents. And when I put my name to an ad., I mean it.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

DURING the next few weeks you will find unusual reductions in many prices. It will be profitable for you to visit us.

Wolf & Crawford.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 6th to 19th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 11th, cross west of the Rockies country by close of 12th great central valley 13th, Eastern State 16th.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country abont 12th, great central valleys 13th, Eastern States 15th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country abont 14th, great central valleys 16th, Eastern States 18th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m, February 20, will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west. Precipitation for the same period will be above east of the Rockies and above normal west.

About the date of this bulletin temperature will be low in the great central valleys, and this cool wave will gradually move eastward.

The high temperature wave heretofore mentioned will be in the great central valleys about 22 23, and will move into the Eastern states a few days later.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Montandon, A. R. Bellas, age 51 y.
Alvira, wife of Chas. Koch, age 31 y.
Lewisburg, Miss Catherine Ketcham, age 78 years.
Philadelphia, Howard Richter, 42 y.
Kelly twp., Clara J. Hummel, 25 y.
Lewisburg, widow of Sam. Ammon, age 82 years.
Mifflinburg, Harriet, daughter of James Beaver, age 17 years.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Granville tp., Henry Book, age 83 y.
McVeytown, James Benny, age 33 y.
Lewistown, widow of Geo. Carney, age 84 years.
Lewistown, widow of John Seitles, aged 85 years.
Alfarata, widow of John Barr, 75 y.
Strodes Mills, wife of Benj. Yeatter, age 44 years.
Milroy, Mrs. Sallie Warfell, age 70 y.
Pueblo, Col., Robert Gilmore, 81 y.

Kicked by a Horse.

One day recently a vicious horse kicked Calvin Wilson, of this county, in the face. He was badly hurt. Some of his teeth were forced clear through his cheek near the eye.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM BENNER.

Succumbs Sunday Evening after a Short Illness.

The death of Mr. William Benner occurred at his home a short distance south of the Old Fort on Sunday evening at about nine o'clock, after a short illness of only a few days duration, from a complication of diseases.

About ten days before his death Mr. Benner caught a heavy cold. The disease did not respond to treatment, and he gradually grew worse. His lungs became affected, and with other complications superinduced by the heavy cold, it was seen that Mr. Benner's illness was a hopeless one, and his death was not unexpected. For several days he lingered until death relieved him of suffering.

Mr. Benner was born at Potters Mills, and in early life was connected with the Potters, who figured so prominently in that section years ago. Later in life he engaged in farming on the place where he died. He was a a member of the Presbyterian church, led a quiet orderly life. Of his family two brothers survive him, James C. Benner, at Grand Rivers, Ken., and Henry E. Benner, steward of the State prison at Stillwater, Minnesota. He leaves a wife and five children, George O. John, Bessie, Frank and Breeze, all of whom except Frank, who is in Maine, reside here. His age was about 76 years.

The funeral took place this morning from the family home. Rev. F. F. Christine conducted the services, after which the interment was made in the cemetery at Centre Hill.

Nearly Frozen.

At the height of the blizzard Monday night, when the storm was at its worst, Henry Rothrock and John Woods attempted to drive across the mountain to their home near Zion. They had been down the valley on a long drive, and as they entered the mountain their horse stumbled and fell exhausted. The men tried to get the horse on his feet again, but they were not successful. George Floray heard them and went to their assistance, cutting the traces and taking the horse and men to his home where he kept them over night. When George came on the scene the horse had been almost drifted over.

Horse Sale.

Saturday next, 18th, a monster horse sale will be held at Runkle's hotel, Centre Hall. Messrs. Uplinger & Meyer will bring a car load of fine Illiniois horses and offer them to the higest bidder. Among the lot will be found four fine teams, for driving or heavy draught. They will also offer roadsters and farm and work horses of all kinds. The horses have been selected with great care, are broken to all harness, sound and in first-class condition. The horses will be on exhibition at the hotel stables. They will be sold on sixty days time with approved security. Twenty-four hours trial will be given.

The Musical Jubilee.

The musical jubilee closed last Friday night with a grand concert. The freezing weather interfered greatly with the attendance on the concert nights and there were few people in town from other parts. The Aid Society of the Reformed church under whose auspices the jubilee was held are pleased with the result, in spite of the weather. They cleared over $50.00.

The Shortest Month.

February is the shortest month in the year, but somehow Dame Nature has a way of making one think it is the longest. It is certainly the bleakest and coldest and dullest of all the months and there is scarcely any one who is not glad when the agony it furnishes is ever. Even with the dread of windy March people generally are glad to let go of February.

Scarcity of $1 Bills.

A Washington dispatch says that there is a scarcity of $1 bills and that the treasury department is being importuned for an increased issue. We discovered years ago that there was not only a scarcity of $1 bills, but of all kinds of bills as well as silver dollars, quarters, halves and dimes.

Death of Rev. Dr. Baugher.

Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., of Gettysburg, died at Philadelphia, Saturday night, aged 59 years.

For twenty-five years he was professor of Greek in the Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, of which institution his father was president.

Death of Rev. Parker.

Rev. A. H. Parker died at his home at Reedsville, Mifflin county, last Wednesday. He had been pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place for more than twenty-five years, and was one of the most prominent divines in the Huntingdon Presbytery.

Tuesday, Election Day.

Tuesday next the people will elect their local government officials. It is the day of the year for many a man to square up a fancied wrong done him by the candidates.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Death of the Venerable Samuel Kreamer.

Mr. Samuel Kreamer died on Monday night, 13, at the home of one of his sons, near Woodward, where two of his sons, Samuel and Luther, reside. His age was 84 years.

The deceased was an old resident of Haines township, but lived a number of years in Effingham county, Illinois, where his wife died; he thereafter returned and made his home with his sons above named. His occupation earlier in life was farming and along with it had a grist mill, one of the early ones erected in that section.

Mr. Kreamer was a consistent member of the Lutheran church; of correct habits and upright in his dealings with his fellow men. He was the father of seven children, five sons and two daughters. The daughters died many years ago. The oldest son, William, died in the far west, and Charles died about a year ago in Haines township. The surviving sons are Samuel and Luther, in Haines twp., and Thomas in the west. Deceased was an uncle of Mrs. Fred. Kurtz, of this place. Interment in the cemetery at Woodward on Friday forenoon.

Died at Zion.

On Thursday evening last, Mrs. Lydia Stamm, an aged widow lady, residing at Zion died. She was eighty-six years of age and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Grove. Her death was due to the infirmities incidental to old age. She was a kind, Christian lady and for many years was a consciencious member of the Lutheran church. She leaves four children, two sons and two daughters, to mourn their loss: Emanuel and Henry, of Illinois; Mrs. Daniel Grove, of Zion, and Catharine Musser, of Penns valley. The funeral took place Monday morning, interment was made in the Union cemetery at Zion.

Facts About February.

February, the second month of the year, is also the shortest, numbering 28 days in ordinary years, but in leap year it has an intercalary day. Among the Romans it had originally 29 days, but when the senate decreed that the eighth month should bear the name of Augustus, a day was taken from February and given to August, which had then only 30, in order that it might not be inferior to July. The name is derived from the circumstances that during this month occurred the Roman festival called the Lupercalia, and also Februalia, from februare, meaning "to purify."

Animals Frozen.

Last Thursday night's bitterly cold snap, took the breath out of several of landlord Runkle's pigs—they froze in the pen.

On last Friday morning Alec. McCoy shipped some cattle east by rail from this station, of which two cows and several calves were frozen to death before reaching their destination.

Out by the station a dog was overcome by the cold and was found in the snow frozen to death.

Of Interest to Directors.

School directors throughout the state should be interested in the outcome of the trial of the board of directors in Luzerne county. Charges made against them by tax payers that they did not enforce the act requiring entrances to the boys' and girls' outhouses to be divided by fences; did not enter the annual financial statement on the minutes nor have it properly printed, and did not visit the schools as required by law.

To Abolish Roundtrip Fares.

A movement is on foot to abolish round trip passenger fares. The Big Four has announced that it will quit selling such tickets between Cincinnati and Cleveland, and the matter will be brought before the meeting of the Central Passenger association in an effort to abolish these tickets throughout the territory of the association.

Buying Walnut Trees.

The agent of a big lumber concern in Germany is again in this state buying large quantities of walnut trees for shipment to this country. An Ohio agent is purchasing walnut lumber in the lower end of Lycoming county for shipment to England. In the past few years eastern Pennsylvania farmers have been paid $75,000 for walnut trees sent to foreign countries.

Death of a Child.

On Sunday morning, Mabel Dora, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ream, of Penn Cave, died of catarrhal fever, aged 2 years and 27 days. The funeral was held Tuesday morning, services in the Union church in Georges valley, Rev. J. M. Rearick of the Lutheran church officiating. Interment was made in the Union cemetery.

Have Changed the Color.

The colors of the United States stamped envelopes have been changed. The No. 3 one-cent stamp is now in green, where it came formerly in blue. The different sizes of the 2-cent envelopes have been changed from green to carmine. Patrons of the office should remember these changes in color. The government has made several changes lately which are of benefit to them.

INTERESTING SESSIONS.

The Boalsburg Teacher's Institute of Much Benefit.

The Local Teachers' Institute of Dist. No 2 was held at Boalsburg on Feb.10 and 11. Owing to the extremely cold weather the number of teachers present was very small. The sessions were very interesting and profitable nev erless. On Friday evening George E. Fisher, Prof. of Science in Susquehanna University, gave an excellent address upon the subject "Opportunity and responsibility of the Educator".

At the sessions on Satnrday, papers upon the following subjects were presented:

"Educational value of Obedience," H. M. Hosterman, "The Teaching of Language within school and without," B. M. Wagenseller.

"The Director in the Schoolroom," C. E. Hower; "The phonic element in teaching," Rev. G. W. Leisher; "The Teaching of Grammar," E. H. Williams; "Observation work as a branch of study," W. M. Kerlin. The presentation of each subject was followed by a full and free discussion by those present. Superintendent Gramley gave an address upon "The principles of school discipline" from which the teacher gleaned many helpful thoughts The people of Boalsburg showed great interest in the institute and gave large audiences at every session.

Died Monday Morning.

On Monday morning at ten o'clock, Mrs. Olive Mayes, an aged widow lady passed peacefully to her final rest, at the age of 80 years, 11 months and 3 days, after suffering for some time from the ailments incident to old age. Her maiden name was Olive H. Torbert, daughter of James and Charlotte Torbert, and was the only surviving member of the family, three brothers and one sister having died many years ago. She was united in marriage to Michael W. Mayes September 21, 1854. Ten years later Mr. Mayes died, and for thirty-two years she has been a widow. For many years she had her home at Potters Mills, and was well cared for by her friends. About eight years ago she came to Centre Hall and since then has resided at this place, for the last two years at the home of Mr. W. W. Dellett. For several years she has been almost totally blind and unable to attend to her wants, but was cared for by others. Since childhood almost, she has been a faithful and earnest Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian church, always attending, and taking an active interest in all religious services, and it has been a sore affliction to her that for several years past she has been unable to attend these services, yet she was always cheerful and true to the Christian faith till death. The funeral took place Wednesday at one o'clock, services being held in the Presbyteriau church at this place, Rev. F. F. Christine officiating. Interment was made in the cemetery at Centre Hill.

Died at Bellefonte.

Wednesday morning Jacob Wilson, aged 29 years, died at the home of his mother at Bellefonte, from consumption. For several years he clerked in Irwin's hardware store, being compelled to give up his berth by reason of ill health. He was a brother of Mrs. Lot. Condo, of Potters Mills, and Mrs. Geo. Fisher of Spring Mills.

A Fine Violin.

Dominie Rhodes, one of our pleasant pastors, called in our sanctum the other evening with a sample of one of his handmade violins which was to be expressed to a customer in the east next morning. The Reverened favored us with a few standard airs, which proved that his violins in tone and make are A No. 1.

Wages Reduced.

The Mann Edge Tool company on Friday last posted notices of a 10 per cent. cut in wages in their wheel and forging shops at Lewistown, affecting nearly 200 men. The forgers returned to work, but the polishers and grinders are still holding out for the old scale. A compromise was expected.

Fears for the Grain.

Great fears are entertained that the grain fields have been greatly injured by the cold weather. At present they are covered by a foot of snow, but under the snow is a coating of ice fully an inch thick. The frost is deep in the ground, and a shortage in the wheat crop will be looked for.

Freeze Ups.

The cold weather has caused great inconvenience to many of our citizens, in having their hydrants and water supply frozen up. The trouble will continue until the frost is out of the ground.

Houses All Taken.

The town will be short a couple of dwellings to accommodate all who wish to reside here. One or two families will be forced to other towns in consequence. The flit around next April will be more than ordinary, as a great many changes are to be made.

Died at Salona.

Miss Harriet Herr died last Wednesday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. Rebecca Miller, at Salona. Deceased was aged 73 years.

GREAT STRIKE.

Our goods are on a strike—they say they must be sold because they never meant to stay with us. We quote you a few from

Our Hardware Department

To show you how much in earnest we both are.

5½ ft. Diston's X Saws with handles	$1.25
X Cut Saw Handles, per pair	16c
26 in. Hand Saws	30, 45, 68 and 75c
Meat Saws	23 and 50c
And the best 22 in. at	89c
Acme Harness Riveters, peddlers price, $1, ours	48c
Corn Shellers	1 18
Solid Steel Hatchets	34c
Set of 5 Socket Chisels, ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1 and 1¼ in	95c
Brace, 4 Bits and Screw Driver	75c
Wire Pliers	25c
Pruning Shears	24c
Hollow Handle Brad Awls with 10 tools	25c
Those popular Wire Rat Traps, usual price 35 to 50c, ours	25c
¼ lb pack Cobblers Nails	5c
Dietz Best Lanterns	43c
Coffee Mills, hold 1 lb. coffee	23c
Manure Forks	38 and 44c
Blood Hay Knives	59c

Our stock of Winter goods is getting less, but we still have some to offer you at cut prices. Following we quote you Plush Robes, Bed and Horse Blankets at less than cost.

$2.50 Plush Robe	$1 70
$ 325 Plush Robe	2 25
$3 95 Plush Robe	2 95
59c Horse Blanket	44c
89c Horse Blanket	65c
$1 85 Horse Blankets	1 35
$2.95 Horse Blankets	2 20
$3 25 Horse Blankets	2 25
89c Bed Blankets	63c
98c Bed Blankets	73c
$1 10 Bed Blankets	78c
$ 18 Bed Blankets	88c
$2.95 Bed Blankets	1 95

Now comes our 4th Bill of Fare, prices of which hold good only until next issue of this paper.

4-1 pint Tin Cups	5c
3 qt. covered Tin Bucket	5
11¾ in Steel Enameled Wash Basin	10c
Set Table Knives and Forks	28c
Glass Lamp, complete, No. 1 burner	12c
2 lb. box Caustic Soda	7c
½ lb. piece No. 1 Chocolate	10c
Box Malena	5c

You see very little money enables you to carry a very large package away from our store.

S. M. SWARTZ,
TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

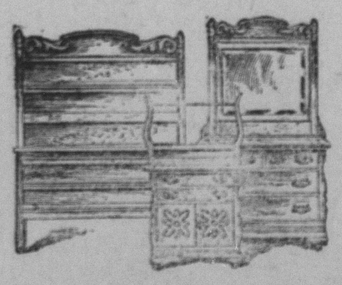
WE CARRY

The Largest Stock of Furniture

In Penns Valley to select from

...AT LESS MONEY...

Than can be bought elsewhere.



We pay the toll or car fare for every Suit sold.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
9-30 Spring Mills.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage license were issued during the past week:

Edward Morrison and Maggie M. Hoover, both of Fleming.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

ADMIRAL DEWEY...

Still continues to be the hero of the Spanish-American war, and the leading 1 lb. box of

BAKING POWDER

is the Admiral Dewey, prepared expressly for our customers for the low price of 10 cents. If not satisfactory, money will be refunded. Quality unequaled and warranted to make light nutritious bread, biscuits and cakes. Saves eggs, milk and shortening, and makes forty lbs. more bread to the barrel of flour.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

$ $ SAVED!

It Is No...
Humbug!

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from prices on Furniture during January and February.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
'Phone 1203. - - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.